

DEATH OF A SHIP—A huge knife-like rock pinnacle juts up between the sections of the Gen. M. C. Meigs, a former troopship that broke in two last Sunday and was washed ashore south of Cape Flattery, Washington.

The U.S. Navy says that two areas of the beach have been affected with a spill of oil of about 500 gallons on each beach. The ship broke loose from a tug while it was being towed to San Francisco.

Associated Press

Main Firepower Left Virtually Intact

New Pullback Spares U.S. Air Might

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—President Nixon's decision to withdraw 70,000 more U.S. servicemen from South Vietnam will be carried out with hardly any cuts in the main element of U.S. firepower left in Southeast Asia—370 Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers and 45 B-52 heavy bombers.

The troop cuts announced yesterday cover American forces based in South Vietnam. But most of the U.S. air strength for attacks on Communist targets in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam is based at four airfields in Thailand and on Navy carriers off the Indochina coast.

High-level Defense Department officials say there are no current plans to cut any of these forces, barring some major "breakthrough" in settling the war by negotiations.

The only U.S. air-strength reductions expected will probably involve one of three squadrons of F-4 Phantoms still in South Vietnam.

Indefinite Role?

While U.S. air power throughout Southeast Asia has been cut back substantially from its peak of 1,200 attack planes in 1968, it appears to be approaching a level which will be maintained indefinitely.

Although Saigon's air force has

been built up in recent years to about 1,000 planes, it is only the bigger, faster U.S. jets that can carry the air war over the heavily defended Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and into North Vietnam.

And, although the effectiveness of U.S. bombing has been questioned by a number of critics of U.S. strategy, war planners believe that air power is the only "big stick" the United States has left to cover the final stages of President Nixon's Vietnamization program, to keep Hanoi off guard and to keep the price of any possible massed attack in South

Vietnam unacceptably high for the North Vietnamese.

On the ground, the President's latest troop withdrawal amounts to cutting back the remaining U.S. forces inside South Vietnam by about half between Feb. 1 and May 1. It also puts him within one more withdrawal announcement—expected in April—of bringing the U.S. ground forces to the 25,000-35,000-man residual force he recently hinted at.

At the moment, the United States has about 150,000 troops of all services in South Vietnam. The calling for Feb. 1 is 138,000.

'For Tens of Thousands of Years'

U.S. Plans 'Breeder' A-Plant As Long-Term Power Source

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission today announced a \$500-million government-industry project to build the first U.S. nuclear-power plant capable of producing more electricity than it consumes.

It is expected to pave the way to meeting this country's rapidly rising energy needs far into the future.

Existing atomic-power plants extract only 1 percent of the energy latent in their uranium-fuel cores. But the new kind of plant, called a breeder, will extract up to 70 percent.

U.S. uranium reserves would be exhausted in a few decades by present plants. But the breeder, by converting inert kinds of uranium into fissionable plutonium while at the same time producing electrical power, would extend uranium-energy resources "for tens of thousands of years," according to AEC Chairman James R. Schlesinger.

Mr. Schlesinger held a news conference to announce that arrangements are being made for construction of a demonstration breeder plant by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago at a site within the TVA system.

Scheduled to begin producing by 1980, the plant will pour 300,000 to 500,000 kilowatts of electrical power into the grid which serves many states in the TVA area.

By the later 1980s, Mr. Schlesinger said, the utility industry generally should be building breeder plants capable of producing massive quantities of electrical energy at lower cost than by any other means and with far less pollution of the environment.

The utilities industry, including the publicly-owned TVA, will pay between \$350 million and \$370 million toward the cost of the first demonstration breeder plant. The federal government will foot the bill for the rest.

Hughes Firm Sues to Block Publication of Irving's Book

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A suit seeking to halt the publication of the purported autobiography of Howard R. Hughes was filed in State Supreme Court in Manhattan yesterday on behalf of the billionaire industrialist.

Justice Samuel H. Gold, after reading the complaint, ordered that the book be published. Hughes, who is named in the complaint to appear in court Wednesday to argue why they should not be enjoined from publishing the Hughes material.

Named in the order were McGraw-Hill, Inc., which plans to publish a book on the alleged autobiography; Time, Inc., which has scheduled excerpts for Life magazine; the Dell Publishing Co., which has paperback rights to the material; and Clifford Irving, the 41-year-old novelist who says he personally obtained the material from Mr. Hughes.

The suit, which asks for a permanent injunction, was signed by Chester Davis, general counsel of the Hughes Tool Co. For the purposes of the suit, Mr. Davis identified himself as general counsel of Rosemont Enterprises, Inc., in whose name the suit was brought.

Rosemont Enterprises, a Nevada corporation, was formed in 1965, presumably at Mr. Hughes's direction, to act as a repository for all the autobiographical material about the industrialist. The company says it owns worldwide rights to exploit commercially the name, life story, likeness or personality of Mr. Hughes. The filing set the stage for what may be a protracted legal battle over the authenticity of the autobiography and may con-

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Hanoi Puts Missiles Just North of DMZ

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—U.S.

military spokesmen said today North Vietnam has installed missile sites just above the Demilitarized Zone in a growing threat to B-52s bombing in Laos near the border and to American aircraft in South Vietnam itself.

They also disclosed that although a mobile missile site, sent into southern Laos, had been destroyed by American planes on Wednesday, another missile was fired at a U.S. Army observation plane the same day. The pilot evaded it.

Disclosure of the missile sites near the DMZ—from which they can strike 30 miles or more into South Vietnam—came in a report that a U.S. F-105 jet struck a site just above the DMZ—the farthest south the Communists have moved an anti-aircraft site since 1968.

Increase in Attacks

The stepped-up activities against American air power coincided with a general increase in Communist attacks in most of Indochina, leading up to what Army Secretary Robert Froehle, here on a visit, predicted would be a "spectacular" maneuver shortly. He did not elaborate. Other military officials have predicted a major offensive to coincide with President Nixon's visit to Peking late next month.

The Communists, who have overrun much of Laos, hammered away today at the last defenses of the former CIA base of Long Cheng in Laos with heavy artillery and, in South Vietnam, carried out a series of small attacks along the central coast, the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta. Only in Cambodia was there comparative quiet.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman told newsmen "Long Cheng has been under intense intermittent fire but the base is operational and is fighting back."

He said the base was "obviously an important stronghold in north central Laos but except for psychological impact, its loss would not have a major detrimental effect on the government in Laos."

Russian Sees Sir Alec

After Long Aloofness

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky conferred today with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, for the first time since the envoy began an extended stay in Moscow before Britain's October expulsion of 105 Russians as spies here, government sources said.

They said the two men spent 40 minutes in a "general discussion of subjects of mutual interest." Mr. Smirnovsky left London in August and returned at the end of December.

Copter Crash Kills 5

BERGSCIA, Italy, Jan. 14 (Reuters).

—An Italian military helicopter crashed in flames near here yesterday, killing all five aboard—a lieutenant and four non-commissioned officers.

To Explore Edge of Universe

U.S. Is Planning Largest Radio-Telescope

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—The United States is planning to build the world's largest, most sensitive radio-telescope, a 22-mile-deep array of 21 antennas capable of picking up signals from what could be the very edge of the universe.

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and others.

\$3 Million First Phase

The first installment—\$3 million—to construct the \$62.5 million instrument is part of the Nixon administration's fiscal 1973 budget. It was learned

Only last month's budget-paving, not so far ordered, could eliminate

And Won't Be a Delegate

Kennedy to Bar Name in Primaries

BOSTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., said last night he would not be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.

In an interview, Sen. Kennedy also said he would file affidavits in all eight states where his name could be put on the ballot without his consent. He said he already has filed one in his home state.

Sen. Kennedy said that it was "a close question" but he decided that he would not be a delegate because it could be interpreted by voters and politicians that he was still available for the presidential nomination.

He had been expected to lead the 20-member at-large delegation of uncommitted delegates from Massachusetts. He said in light of his withdrawal, that he expects candidates to file rival slates for the at-large members.

The other members of the 103-delegate Massachusetts group will be elected in the 12 congressional districts.

Sen. Kennedy said, however, that he would go to the convention in order to fight for platform proposals.

"I don't think it's going to be a second ballot," said Sen. Kennedy, who added he thought Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine is the front-runner but refused to say that he expects Sen. Muskie to win on the first ballot.

His reasoning was that the primaries would be all-important and that the situation could change.

Despite President Nixon's lead in popularity polls over Sen. Kennedy and others, Sen. Kennedy said: "I certainly do" when asked if he thought a Democrat could beat Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Kennedy said he would make no endorsements before the convention and would support the nominee after the convention "unless it were George Wallace."

O'Brien Scores Wallace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien today repudiated Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace as a Democratic presidential candidate, calling his campaign part of the national strategy to re-elect President Nixon.

Mr. O'Brien's statement came in response to Gov. Wallace's entry yesterday into the March 14 Florida Democratic presidential primary. Gov. Wallace has also filed the necessary notice to permit entry of delegate candidates pledged to him in the Pennsylvania primary April 25.

"No one, including George Wallace, seriously believes Gov. Wallace to be legitimately contending for the Democratic presidential nomination," Mr. O'Brien said. "But there is far more to this than a mere publicity campaign for a man who is certain to be a third-party candidate for the presidency."

Independent Candidate

Although twice elected governor of Alabama as a Democrat, Gov. Wallace ran for President in 1968 as the nominee of the American

Independent party. His name was on the ballot in all 50 states and he carried five states in the South.

Some Democratic party professionals believe Mr. O'Brien's strong statement reflected a fear that Gov. Wallace could endanger Democratic chances by draining away normally Democratic votes from blue-collar workers. They said this fear involves voters in cities in such pivotal states as New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California.

"The Wallace third-party candidacy is essential to the new Nixon-Mitchell campaign strategy," said Mr. O'Brien, referring

to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Mr. Nixon's prospective campaign manager.

"Mr. Nixon knows he cannot win re-election in 1972 in a straight two-way race against the Democratic contender. The only Nixon-Mitchell campaign strategy that holds any hope of success is for Gov. Wallace to run as a third-party candidate."

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Nixon still was a minority President and that his defeat is essential to voters bothered by taxes, unemployment, government concern for their families, education, crime prevention and government integrity.

Secret Service Expenses Will Soar

By George Lardner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—Secret Service agents will be assigned within the next few weeks to the multimillion-dollar chore of protecting 1972's large crop of presidential candidates.

Under a system started in June, 1968, after the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy, all major

candidates for their party's presidential nomination are entitled to Secret Service protection like that given the President, Vice-President and their families.

The cost this year is expected to be much higher because of the large number of aspirants and the fact that the security details will begin their work within a

Helpful Gift To Nixon From The 5th Grade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14

(AP).—President Nixon, meeting with a group of fifth-grade pupils, received a surprise gift yesterday from them: the first two volumes of a textbook set, "Modern Chinese for Elementary Schools."

"I'll take this and study it on the airplane on the way to Peking," Mr. Nixon promised the students from Ascension Academy of Alexandria, Va. He will visit Peking on Feb. 21.

Two Republicans, in addition to

President Nixon, and perhaps nine or ten Democrats including Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who announced his plans yesterday, are likely to be offered the Secret Service detachments. None is required to accept the protection, but there have been no turn-downs yet. An official involved in the security planning said: "It must be a status symbol. Some of these guys have been screaming for the protection already."

Guidelines to determine when a candidate qualifies for a Secret Service detail are being formulated by a five-member candidate selection committee headed by House Speaker Carl Albert.

Since 1968, the Secret Service has hired 538 new agents for the specific purpose of candidate protection. But the Secret Service still will almost certainly be forced, as it was in 1968, to borrow officers from other federal agencies.

In California Anti-Trust Case

1st Amendment's Guarantees Redefined by Supreme Court

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that First Amendment guarantees of freedom of expression do not give immunity to conspiracies that injure others by blocking their access to the

courts and regulatory agencies. Despite complaints by two justices that the court's decision "tramples upon important First Amendment values," the Supreme Court marked important exceptions to a broadly worded 1961 decision that immunized a massive lobbying campaign from federal anti-trust laws.

Justice William O. Douglas, for three decades a champion of both the First Amendment and anti-trust laws, delivered the court's opinion, declaring that a group of California trucking companies may be subject to anti-trust damages for the way they combined to keep competition out of the state.

Citing the 1961 precedent and insisting they were only exercising their constitutional rights to appear before courts and transportation agencies, the established truckers claimed that they were immune from a competitors' lawsuit.

The suit charged that the established truckers conspired to monopolize regional freight hauling by a calculated campaign of opposing every attempt by the outsiders to win operating rights from California regulatory agencies, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts. The scheme was to resist every application regardless of merit to wear out the challengers and make their entry into the market more costly, the suit said.

Justice Douglas, distinguishing between lobbying campaigns and attempts to win battles in courts and agencies, said "misrepresentation, confounded in the political arena, are not immunized when used in the adjudicatory process."

A series of actions by which courts and agencies are "abused," he said, "cannot acquire immunity by seeking refuge under the umbrella of 'political expression.'"

Denying that the truckers' dispute contained evidence of deceit or perjury, Justice Potter Stewart and William J. Brennan Jr. charged the Douglas-led majority with redefining from the court's unanimous 1961 decision.

The five released included Mario Escandari, described by the Miami Herald as "a flamboyant South Florida leader of a nationwide cocaine and heroin ring." They were convicted after being arrested in June with 40 other South Floridians during "Operation Eagle," a top-secret Justice Department crackdown on dope traffic.

"Our decision is reached," the court ruled Wednesday, "with full recognition that the statute burdens the attorney general, who is required to give his individual attention to many affairs of great importance. However, if the lead of this officer is to be lessened, such relief must come from the Congress."

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5 in Drug Case Freed; Mitchell Failed to Sign

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (UPI).

Five members of a reputed nationwide narcotics gang based in Florida have been freed by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here because Attorney General John Mitchell did not personally authorize wiretaps used to convict them.

The five released included Mario Escandari, described by the Miami Herald as "a flamboyant South Florida leader of a nationwide cocaine and heroin ring." They were convicted after being arrested in June with 40 other South Floridians during "Operation Eagle," a top-secret Justice Department crackdown on dope traffic.

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Legacy of Nkrumah

From the day it took office in a heady restoration of democracy 28 months ago, the government of Ghana was shackled by a problem endemic to developing countries: huge foreign debts with crippling carrying charges. Prime Minister Busia had to cope with the legacy of Kwame Nkrumah, who led Ghana into independence in 1947 with \$400 million in foreign reserves and left it with a foreign debt of \$600 million at the time he was ousted in 1966.

This meant that Dr. Busia's team, eager to show that democratic rule could work more effectively than dictatorship for Ghana's nine million, had to curtail drastically its ambitious plans for social and economic development. It managed to re-schedule debt payments only on stiff terms after bitter bargaining. This pro-West government found that Western lenders imposed harsher terms than the Soviet-bloc countries.

Hemmed in by this intractable financial problem, Dr. Busia made mistakes. He attacked his own courts, harassed the press, cracked down on student protests, expelled

thousands of foreign workers and traders, abolished an unruly Trade Union Congress and assumed too much of the administrative load himself.

But it was mostly the austerity measures required by the debt burden that generated unrest, particularly among middle-class Ghanaians and civil servants who were steeply taxed. Rising unemployment and living costs worsened the situation. So did a drastic drop in the price of cocoa, Ghana's main export. The government had to devalue its currency by 44 percent last month.

Ghana remained a free country, however, with an unbridled opposition and a functioning parliament. There was no excuse for the coup by middle-rank army officers while Dr. Busia was in London, and it will be tragic if Ghana has again fallen under dictatorship. But the affair could have one positive effect if it would prompt the richer countries to re-examine urgently the question of debt-servicing for struggling new nations, especially those trying to stay on the democratic path.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bangladesh

The tumultuous homecoming accorded Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh leaves no doubt that he has a powerful grip on the hearts of his countrymen. Having achieved his goal of creating a nation, his Awami League doubtless will start cracking along ideological lines. And the guerrillas who did the fighting are bound to jostle the politicians like Sheikh Mujibur who sat out the war in exile or jail. But the sheikh, now prime minister, has formidable resources. He is not only the duly elected leader but the single figure of towering popular stature. His declaration that "all links with Pakistan are snapped for good," made upon arrival in Dacca, could have been made by no other Bengali politician.

He enjoys the confidence of India, the foreign country whose policy is most crucial to Bangladesh. Indeed, his presence will surely hasten the hour when Indian occupying forces will withdraw. Their withdrawal, in turn, will elicit diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh sooner or later from the many governments, including our own, reluctant to consider it while Bangladesh remains occupied by foreign troops.

Already the conventional wisdom, outside the White House as well as inside, holds that Bangladesh is fated to be an international "basket case." The judgment may be premature. The considerable damage to the country's transport and communications is hardly beyond the competence of India's good army engineer corps to repair. The reuniting of Bangladesh with its natural economic partner, Indian West Bengal, should ease the economic break with Paki-

stan. Emergency requirements are high but the war did not destroy the land. Self-sufficiency in food grains is on the horizon. To put together an effective administrative corps—many of its former members were West Pakistanis who fled or Hindu refugees who may linger in India—will be difficult. Bangladesh is terribly poor and overpopulated; it was before the crisis. But we all might do well to recall how Nigeria, after its civil war, defied similar widespread expectations of disaster. Nations, like individuals, can draw on their adrenalin and perform prodigious tasks.

Wise, the Nixon administration continued humanitarian aid to Pakistani refugees during the crisis. American ire was directed at India, not Bangladesh. It was largely due to American pressure that the United Nations relief presence in Dacca stayed put. The various nations concerned with development in the subcontinent—in the whole subcontinent, we might add, including both Pakistan and India—can now resume work. The World Bank is quietly helping put together a framework that will enable an aid-Bangladesh consortium to be formed once its likely members, the United States among them, get around to recognizing the new state. The Soviet Union has taken some trade/aid steps already. We would like to believe that when Henry Kissinger said (in one of the Anderson papers) that Bangladesh would not necessarily be "our basket case," he meant there would be an international approach to its relief, rehabilitation and development.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stockholm Conference in Danger

A cloud already bigger than a man's hand threatens to compromise seriously the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm next June.

A resolution passed by the General Assembly in December limited attendance at the conference to members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies—a provision that would exclude East German but not West German representation. In consequence, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have indicated that they will reconsider further participation.

The delicate question whether the conference was to be universal had long hovered over the preparatory committee, on which both Eastern and Western nations have worked enthusiastically. What makes it an especially thorny issue now is that negotiations between East Germany and West Germany are still in flux. Admission of the former to the Stockholm gathering might well weaken the bargaining position of the latter.

The Russians and Czechs insist on equal treatment, so far as the conference is concerned, for the two Germans. Such equality would require a special session of the General Assembly and an abrupt reversal. Yet the Soviet bloc had indicated an unwillingness to settle for an observer's role for the

East Germans or for any other lesser status. Surely statesmen can find a way out of a deadlock of limited proportions in order to satisfy an unlimited need. The Baltic Sea cannot be salvaged without the cooperation of both East and West Germany. Ocean life cannot be saved for the Russians without the active aid of the British, the Americans, the Japanese. It should not be impossible either to work out a special status for non-member states at the conference or, at the very least, to arrange their representation through member powers.

Ironically, hope that the Russians may not abandon the conference after all lies in Thursday's dramatic decision by the People's Republic of China to attend. Whether or not this first major step by China within the United Nations was motivated by politics or by genuine environmental concern, it is a highly important step. It is especially encouraging for those developing countries which up to now have been less than enthusiastic about the need for environmental curbs on their economies.

If the Chinese action produces second thoughts in Eastern Europe, that will be all to the good. To allow the desperately needed Stockholm meeting to be put off or crippled would be to display unpardonable political rigidity in the face of global danger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Coup in Ghana

Some blame must lie with Dr. Busia himself. The main criticism is that he failed to restore popular confidence. He gave the appearance of fearing to change his ministers when necessary. There was resentment at

his fling with Houphouët-Boigny's thesis of a dialogue with South Africa. And there have been criticisms of state spending on an unwarranted scale. Dr. Busia was heading for a fall, not entirely of his own making. His successors inherit no easy task.

—The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1897

NEW YORK—The anticipation expressed two or three days ago, that Senator Sherman might become Secretary of State in the next government, has been realized. The next Secretary of State will be John Sherman, now in his seventy-third year a half a century in politics. He has been a prominent figure in Republican conventions for many years as a possible nominee for the presidency. President Garfield proposed Mr. Sherman in 1880 so eloquently, that he himself was chosen.

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1922

NEW YORK—The world of sports figured prominently in the news yesterday. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University stated that George F. Baker has given \$700,000 to Columbia to acquire a tract of 26 acres of land in Dyckman Street as a site for a stadium to be used for athletics and for a boathouse. And meanwhile in Philadelphia, Benjamin P. Shibe, president of the American League baseball club, passed away, very peacefully, at his family home.



'Something Leaking, Sir?'

Why So Many 'Leaks'?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration is now trying to fathom a mystery. Why, it wants to know, are so many more government secrets now leaking to the press? Who is responsible for these breaches of security, and what is to be done about them? The FBI and the military intelligence services are now scrambling desperately for the answer.

There are many theories. The political theory is that the federal civil servants, most of them appointed during the long executive domination of the Democratic party, are trying to embarrass the present Republican administration.

The philosophical theory is that the anti-war bureaucrats are handing over to the press any documents that might show the difference between what the President and his closest associates are saying in public and what they are saying in private. And if you study the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers and the Anderson Papers, there is obviously something to these political and philosophical theories.

Xerox Blamed

Nevertheless, the guess here is that the real explanation is not primarily political or philosophical, but scientific and technical. The real source of the leaks is Chester Carlson, who invented the electrostatic copying or Xerox system, which now dominates the federal government and influences the flow of information in every other big institution in the country.

Every government department, agency, bureau, section, sub-section, secretary's office, assistant secretary's office, and secretary to the assistant secretary has a copying machine, or access to one, and copying, filing, and circulating has become a rule in Washington and even a disease.

Washington is really run by intelligent women secretaries, who are constantly being asked by forgetful cabinet members, what about this and that, so they keep the records, and Xerox whatever they might forget.

The Xerox system is so simple that nobody in this town can do without it. Henry Kissinger has a meeting of the principal advisers to the President in the Cabinet Room of the White House to discuss what to do about the Indo-Pakistani crisis, and naturally, he wants a record of what is said, which is recorded by the official scribe, and then Xeroxed for the participants, and circulated so that everybody concerned knows what was said and what they are supposed to do about it.

Switch now to the Xerox or copying room in the basement of the White House. The operator, unless he is pulled, can punch 10, or 11, or 15 copies of the secret record, and circulate them as he likes. The possibilities of leaks are obvious.

Every copy going to any authorized person in the Kissinger meeting on the Indo-Pakistani war can easily and quickly be Xeroxed and circulated to the "responsible persons" in his own department. Passing through aides and secretaries, who have other Xerox machines, and while most of them merely pass the message along to its intended

receiver, anybody along the line can intercept and duplicate the message and circulate it at will, or so it seems.

This complicates J. Edgar Hoover's problem of plugging the leaks. Finding the source of the Pentagon Papers was easy, but getting to the leak of the Anderson Papers, with all those copying machines around, is a puzzle.

Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

It would be hard to prove that the recent security leaks are the result of anti-Nixon, anti-war sentiment within the civil service or the foreign service of the United States. The tradition in both serves the President, no matter what he does, but once secrets are copied and circulated widely by Xerox, the elements of accident and disclosure are obviously far greater than ever in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized. The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information, and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dispatches privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dispatches will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

Holding Back

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind. Will they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still keep writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dispatches, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not political or philosophical but merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

not increasing security, but diminishing it. It is not encouraging honest dissent, but blocking it.

Beyond this, it is overwhelming officials here in paper work and keeping them from the definition and resolution of their main problems. The modern copying machines are not in fact forming Washington so much as they are enslaving and confusing it, and keeping it from solving its security problems, and getting at the doubts of its loyal dissenters.

Ghana becomes the 14th country in Africa to be presently under direct military rule. More than one-third of the continent's 300 million people live under military rule, largely because Nigeria's 60 million people and the 20 million people of Zaïre (the former Belgian Congo) are included in that total.

Busia's downfall also alters West African politics to some extent. Busia had been steadily drawing Ghana closer to the Ivory Coast, a neighboring former French colony governed by Busia's friend, President Félix Hou-

Economic Morass Behind Ghana's Coup

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI.—Ghana has traditionally been tropical Africa's vanguard country. It was the region's first nation to achieve independence from European colonial rule, in 1947.

Prime Minister Nkrumah was independent Africa's first statesman to attract world attention, and he was one of the first leaders to press the ideal of Pan-Africanism. His overthrow in February, 1966, was in the first wave of the coups that shook the continent that year.

Ghanaians, considered by many foreigners to be among Africa's most charming, ebullient people, were especially proud in August, 1969, when they became Africa's first country to restore a civilian government to power through democratic elections.

Economic Woes

But that particular innovation was erased Thursday, and a less praiseworthy one established as Ghana's army reclaimed power by deposing Prime Minister Kofi A. Busia, a soft-spoken university professor who appears to have been defeated by the enormous economic problems Ghana faces.

The officers who overthrew him claimed in their broadcasts that Busia had done little to solve the economic morass left behind by Nkrumah, or to stamp out the corruption that infects their society.

What they did not point out was that the army, in its three years of rule after Nkrumah, also failed on these counts. Whether it can do any better the second time around is a question that will be watched closely in Africa, where the coup will have a broad impact.

For the army has now put itself in the position of having to say that Ghana, which in many ways is one of Africa's most politically sophisticated countries, was not yet ready for the parliamentary democracy that the military itself tried to bring back.

This is likely to reinforce military rule elsewhere in Africa, since armies will be able to point to the failure of the Ghanaian experiment of returning power to civilians.

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phouët-Boigny, and there had been discussions of an economic union that would join the two neighboring countries with others in the region.

Whether the largely British-trained army will have the same enthusiasm for the project, and for Busia's attempts to introduce French as an important language in Ghana, remains to be seen.

Probably the most immediate points made by Busia's overthrow, however, are in the economic field. He was evidently unable to get the kind of financial support from the West he felt he needed to surmount Nkrumah's legacy of debts, or to avert the kind of leadership needed to overcome Ghana's other problems.

The coup came one month after Busia announced a 44 percent devaluation of the cedi, the national currency, which sent Ghana's already exorbitant prices for consumer goods even higher. It is also a time when world market prices for cocoa, which accounts for 60 percent of Ghana's export earnings, have dropped to 50 percent of previous levels.

In a good year, Ghana, which has a population of eight million, provides one-third of the world's cocoa crop.

The country held foreign reserves of \$440 million at independence, but these shrank to about \$10 million under the impact of the grandiose spending schemes of Nkrumah, who left the country saddled with foreign debts totalling more than half a billion dollars.

The soldiers who followed him were able to get the debts rescheduled, but had to accept stiffer interest rates on repayment as a price. By the time Busia was elected, the debt total was approaching \$1 billion, and his government has had to devote 25 to 30 percent of its revenue to debt servicing.

At least 20 percent of Ghana's labor force is officially listed as unemployed, and the real figure is suspected to be higher.

Busia's Progress party won 106 of the 140 seats in parliament, and its office was a crest of expectation and promises to put Ghana right.

But his downfall had been widely predicted for some time. More than a year ago, some of his most able ministers were telling friends privately that Busia, an Oxford educated sociologist, was not exerting firm leadership and was being pushed around by some of the political workers who had helped build the party machinery.

Busia's failure to deliver the economic goods sparked periodic rumors that a coup was imminent. They were strongest last February, but then subsided into an undercurrent of obvious political malaise.

Making Foreign Policy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On this side of the Atlantic, the affair of the Anderson Papers evokes the usual bewilderment about American habits. How can a great country conduct foreign policy when the official apparatus is ignored and angry bureaucrats then make open war through the press?

Well, American governments have always managed with a quite un-European degree of disorder. It is the size and character of the country. But this case does raise troubling questions: Even the strongest believers in press freedom can see that more than that right is involved in instant publication of the minutes of top-level meetings on foreign crises.

One view is that bureaucratic jealousy is the villain of the story. The argument goes like this:

Henry Kissinger has become President Nixon's chief of staff for virtually all of foreign affairs. He not only briefs the President; he conducts negotiations and oversees the execution of policy. His pre-eminence has much reduced the influence of the State and Defense Departments, and resentful bureaucrats have leaked documents to embarrass Dr. Kissinger. That is unpardonable disloyalty to the President and the system he has created. The answer is to root out those who have leaked.

Too Simple

The diagnosis obviously has a factual basis, but the cure suggested is too simple. To say that the President must be obeyed is to beg the vital question: How does he secure obedience? A President's problem is to devise a national security mechanism that will let him make policy intelligently and see it carried out effectively. An Anderson affair indicates that there is something wrong with the mechanism. This was no casual act of disloyalty; it must reflect serious systemic strains.

The Nixon national security system, as it happens, has recently been the subject of two expert public appraisals. One, in the current issue of the magazine Foreign Policy, is by I.M. Destler, visiting lecturer at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton. The other, in November's Harper's, was by two esteemed former security officials, Leslie H. Gelb and Morton H. Halperin.

Kissinger plays two incompatible roles in the Nixon system, Mr. Destler writes: the personal and the institutional. He is the President's close personal adviser, communicator,

agent, ad hoc manager. Those functions have to take priority, thus necessarily weakening his ability to manage the broad range of foreign policy issues and make the bureaucratic apparatus responsive.

The pressure to serve Nixon effectively," Mr. Destler says "encourages Kissinger and his staff to handle things more and more in-house." That is surely inevitable. A few issues get concentrated attention. Others are left to drift. The gap between the President and the bureaucracy grows.

No tears need be shed for bureaucrats. But they do have something to offer, if only their continuing and their proximity to some of the small, effective levers of operating power. That is why Messrs. Gelb and Halperin see a danger in the Kissinger structure's tendency to ignore them.

"The inconveniences of bureaucracy to creative leadership are well known," their article says—"as are the possibilities of creative leadership going astray. But the bureaucracy is not a monolith. In it are experts who might actually contribute something creative and help avoid mistakes. Perhaps more importantly, the bureaucracy is always there... if (b) is ignored and is not persuaded by the President's policy, bureaucrats will undermine that policy—when no one is looking.

"Some balance between creativity and bureaucracy must be found."

Anyone who looks at the problem in an undogmatic way must have a good deal of sympathy for President Nixon and Henry Kissinger. For they had to deal with the actual situation of a State Department bloated and disabled by long years of neglect and inept leadership: "The Foreign Affairs Fudge Factory" in the

title of the classic book by the late editor of Foreign Policy, John Franklin Campbell.

Responsibility does not wait upon the slow work of trimming and revivifying a cabinet department. It is understandable that Kissinger abandoned his original stated intention of being a deep strategist for the President, and instead wrote up a huge manuscript of his own to conceive, negotiate and execute the most urgent policies.

The Dream

A staff of 50 professionals, not dulled by habit or regulation; it would be the dream of anyone who wants to make Washington move. But 50 is too few to manage all the sprawling foreign-security arm of the American government, especially when Kissinger is preoccupied with personal services for the President.

The result is as foreseen by Mr. Destler. The President, through the Kissinger machine, controls only those few issues "on the front burner in the White House kitchen." And even on those, State Department and other officials are so distant from the White House staff that they miss the crucial possibility of educating each other into some degree of understanding.

At meetings of the Washington Special Action Group, a State Department higher-up may laugh at Kissinger's jokes about India, Pakistan, but the Foreign Service men with experience of the subcontinent are not so easily going to accept that black and white. The burden of convincing them is a heavy one, but the attempt is part of the process of leadership. The alternative—to operate in a closed, self-satisfied group—is too dangerous. Someday a man of Henry Kissinger's intensity will have to accept the larger challenge of making the State Department work.

Frederik Was Informal And Popular Monarch

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (AP).—King Frederik IX, who died tonight at the age of 73, reigned in Denmark for nearly 25 tranquil years, and performed his royal duties with gruff heartiness and much informality.

A tall, erect man of naval background, the unpretentious monarch became for his countrymen a solid and enduring figure. Until well into his seventies, he showed the mobility of a much younger man and there were no obvious health problems. Mixed with the bluff good humor of the old sailor was the hint of a gentler personality, that of the warm family man.

It was never impossible to imagine this king stretched out on the carpet with his grandchildren.

Frederik always displayed an obvious and intense pride in his wife, the elegant Swedish-born Queen Ingrid, whom he married in Stockholm in 1935. At about 20 years after some royal journey had separated them, he swept her into his arms in a huge bear hug that became as familiar to most Danes as the national anthem.

The Three Daughters

Now did he hide paternal affection for his three strikingly attractive daughters—Margrethe, Benedikte, and Anne-Marie, the youngest, who became Queen Anne-Marie of Greece. They got the public bear hug too and Frederik always seemed at his happiest in their company, occupying the royal box at the opera—a favorite pastime—or relaxing in the grounds of one of the royal palaces. When Princess Margrethe's engagement was announced in 1967, he put her in a car and personally drove through Copenhagen to show her to the crowds.

Princess Margrethe, heiress to the throne, married French Count Henri de Monpensat. They have a son, restoring succession to the male line.

Princess Benedikte is married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg. Frederik's reign opened in 1947 while the country was still shaking loose emotionally from the five-year wartime occupation by Germany.

The years since have seen massive rebuilding of national confidence and a steady improvement of living standards that were always high. Danes regard the welfare state as their birthright and Frederik has seemed to reflect this national attitude. While still crown prince, he visited the United States in 1939 and was asked at a New York press conference why Denmark didn't have revolutions like some other places. Lighting a cigarette, Frederik eyed his questioner steadily and replied in three words: "Splendid social conditions."

At home, Frederik never gave general news conferences. He maintained the royal distance politely but unmistakably, although there was always the hint of the earthy man just beneath the surface.

Arriving once in London for a visit, he chatted with some of the Danish press corps at the rail terminal and handed cigarettes around. One correspondent put the cigarette in his mouth and was told in a whisper by a protocol-conscious colleague: "You can't do that in the presence of the king."

Frederik broke in with a laugh and lighted the reporter's cigarette. "Let's behave like normal people," he said.

Two Lively Brothers
Frederik grew up at Sorgenfri Palace on the outskirts of Copenhagen, together with his younger brother Prince Knud, who still lives there. They were reputedly a lively pair who got some of their kicks racing automobiles around the palace grounds at night with all headlights turned off. At 15, Frederik went to navy cadet school and emerged four years later as a second lieutenant serving on numerous ships of the Danish fleet.

In 1933, he was given his own command, the 16th torpedo boat *Thalassene* with a crew of 34. He reached the rank of commander in 1935, when—following his marriage to Ingrid—he became progressively more involved with his royal duties as heir to the throne.

Princess Margrethe was born on April 16, 1940, only a week after Hitler's troops occupied Denmark. The royal family, with King Christian X then at its head, remained in Copenhagen. The crown prince and his Swedish wife carried on as normally as possible. After the introduction of gasoline rationing, they took to arriving at official events on bicycles. Sometimes, they pushed the tiny Margrethe through the streets of the capital in her baby carriage.

On an April day in 1947, King Christian died and Frederik was proclaimed king from the balcony of Christiansborg Palace, the Danish seat of government, which contains the Folketing (parliament) building and the foreign ministry.

General Approval
Subsequently he exercised the functions of a constitutional monarch in a style that won general approval from his countrymen. There is no serious republicanism in Denmark and one of the last polls on the subject showed that 73 percent of Danes want to retain the royal household. Frederik traced direct lines of descent from Gorm, "the Old," who died around 950 and is the first Danish king whose existence historians are prepared to guarantee.

The feudal trappings of monarchy long ago disappeared in Denmark. Coronets are worn but the royal crowns were deposited in a museum years ago together with the crown jewels and the royal throne, made from ivory and whale teeth. Danish sovereigns are no longer crowned and have not been since 1940.

On state occasions, Frederik normally appeared in full dress naval uniform, suitably be-medaled.

Love of Music
Far more familiar to Copenhageners, however, was the tall figure in lounge suit or dinner jacket, occupying the royal box at the opera house. Music was always the king's

greatest private enthusiasm. He visited the opera house at least twice weekly for years, often dropping by casually after dinner. He would sit with the score in front of him following every phrase of the music intently.

He was perhaps the only reigning monarch of recent times who could conduct a symphony orchestra with the insight of a knowledgeable musician. The orchestra of the Royal Opera placed itself under his baton each year on his birthday. He also on numerous occasions conducted the Radio Symphony Orchestra and the concert hall orchestra of the Tivoli Gardens.

Mostly, the concerts were strictly private, restricted to small selected audiences of the king's intimates. However, the Danish Boys Brigade orchestra had the king as its guest conductor during several of its national rallies.

Once when the king was visiting a small provincial town, a Boys Brigade band turned out and played a rousing composition dedicated to him personally as a "homage march."

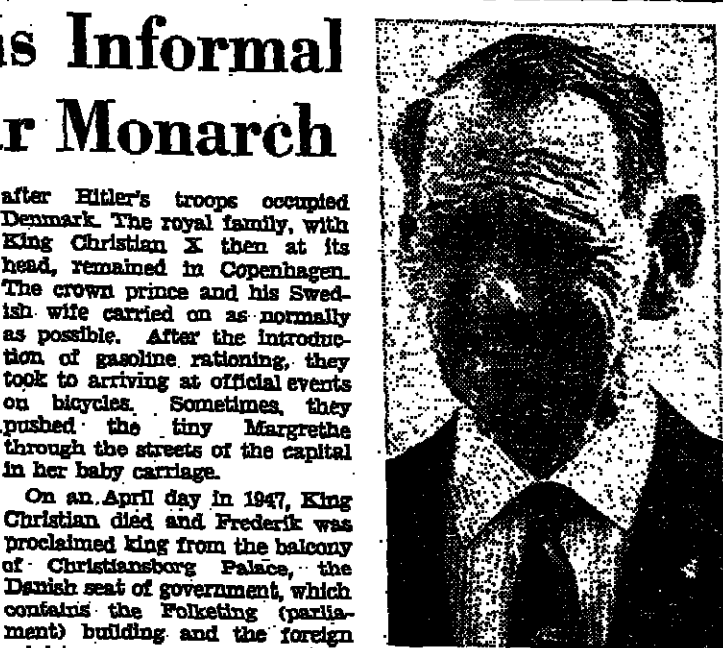
The king thanked the conductor for a good performance but added with a grin that he felt "the symphonist cheated."

Dr. Max Strumia, a Pioneer In Use of Blood Plasma, Dies

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 14 (AP).—Dr. Max Strumia, 75, a pioneer in research in blood plasma and blood substitutes, died yesterday.

Dr. Strumia, who was born in Turin, is credited with being the first physician to use human blood plasma in large doses. He is also credited with developing the method of preserving plasma and was the first doctor to prepare dry plasma.

He received his medical degree in 1919 from the University of Turin. He served an internship at Madsen Hospital in Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Graduate School. He taught at the University of Penn-



King Frederik IX

sylvania, Bryn Mawr Hospital and the John S. Sharpe Research Foundation at Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Edwin L. Weiskopf, NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Edwin L. Weiskopf, 74, former Democratic party national committeeman and close friend of former President Lyndon Johnson, died Wednesday.

John Paul, BALTIMORE, Jan. 14 (AP).—John Gilman d'Arcy Paul, 64, diplomat and journalist, died Wednesday.

When World War I broke out, Mr. Paul became a special assistant to the U.S. Embassy in Paris and in 1915 inspected detention camps for German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in France, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

He was a member of the U.S. delegation to the peace conference in Paris in 1919 to 1920, and was a member of the secretariat-general of the Naval Disarmament Conference in Washington from 1921 to 1922.

Actor Is Held 6 Months in Italy Awaiting Trial

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—French film actor Pierre Clementi is still waiting for a trial date on charges of possessing the drugs LSD and cocaine after spending six months in Rome's Regina Coeli Prison.

Mr. Clementi, 38, whose films include Pasolini's "Pigsty" and Bunuel's "Belle de Jour," was arrested last July after a raid on the Rome apartment of Anna Maria Lauricella, 38, a painter with whom he lived.

The Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* quoted Mr. Clementi as writing to a friend recently: "I remain alone in obscurity, waiting for a tomorrow with something new, but the mind tires of waiting always the same thing, and the cycle perpetuates itself in a slow death, because I know that tomorrow will be nothing. Justice is slow and even if innocence is proven, one leaves prison traumatized."

His case recalled the confinement of American actor William Berger and his wife, Carol, on drug charges. Mrs. Berger died in a psychiatric hospital after two months of pre-trial confinement. She had suffered from hepatitis.

Two More Shot Dead In Dominican Clashes

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A policeman and a right-wing militant were shot dead as police and troops combed this city today for left-wing guerrillas who escaped a 15-hour gun battle in which four extremists and eight troops died.

President Joaquin Balaguer attended the funeral yesterday of the eight policemen who died in Wednesday's battle in which 2,500 troops backed by two tanks were sent after eight guerrillas wanted in connection with a raid on the Royal Bank of Canada here last November.

200,000 to Vote For or Against Allende Program Faces Test In 2 Chile Elections Sunday

By Juan de Onis
LINARES, Chile, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Linares Province is one of the two electoral battlegrounds where the voters—more than 200,000 men and women—will say on Sunday whether they favor or oppose the one-year-old socialization program of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The confrontation between Chile's left-wing government and the anti-Marxist opposition in the rural district is as clearcut as the jagged skyline of the Andes etched against the blue sky.

The outcome of the elections exceeds in importance the seats at stake, which are those of a federal deputy from Linares Province and a senator from the district that combines the provinces of O'Higgins and Colchagua.

All three provinces are in the central region to the south of Santiago, the national capital. In the 90-degree heat of early summer, there is a picture-book beauty to the green fields of corn, orchards pink with peaches, russet stands of wheat, and vineyards where ducks preen their feathers in the shade of drooping willows along the irrigation ditches.

Tension and Fighting
But a tour of the electoral districts a week before the vote dispels for a sense of pastoral calm. There is tension and political activists battle at night when propaganda brigades paint walls with electoral slogans. Campaign organizers carry small arms and at least three persons have been wounded in shooting incidents.

In an unusual development for Chile, where there are five major parties and many smaller ones, there are only two candidates running for each congressional seat. In each case, all the parties of Dr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition are behind one candidate, and all the opposition forces are behind the opponent.

As such, the elections have the character of a test of public opinion on national issues. The outcome could well determine whether or not Mr. Allende calls a national plebiscite on maintaining or dissolving the present congress, which the opposition controls.

The government would like very much to put through its

plan to create a one-chamber "people's assembly" and get rid of a congress that has cut back the proposed budget for 1972 by about 15 percent and is enacting legislation that would severely limit Mr. Allende's program of nationalizing all important industry and banking.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The organization of the Petrochemicals Exporting Committee today submitted new proposals to major Western oil companies on dollar-denominated compensation for Persian Gulf states.

The organization's secretary-general, Nadim Pachachi, said after an hour-long meeting: "We have made a proposal and they are going to study it. We are going to meet next Wednesday morning."

The talks resumed after the organization announced last night that it had broken them off.

The OPEC said in a statement that member countries sought an 8.57 percent increase in posted prices on the base of the five-year accord negotiated in Tehran last February for Gulf exports.

A spokesman said that the 8.57 percent would be in addition to the 2.5 percent annual inflation factor built into the Tehran agreement.

First Offer Rejected
The head of the companies' negotiating team, George Fiercy, director of Standard Oil of New Jersey, confirmed that the companies' original proposal of an increase in the first quarter of 1972 of about 3.2 percent had been raised. The 3.2 percent had been in addition to the 2.5 percent annual inflation factor.

The OPEC statement said in part that the Gulf countries "are only demanding compensation for the losses they have incurred due to the recent international monetary developments. Member countries have limited their demands to an increase in posted prices of only 8.57 percent, which corresponds to the actual loss

in value of the U.S. dollar in terms of gold."

The OPEC members are Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Venezuela, Libya, Nigeria, Algeria and Indonesia. Together they provide 93 percent of world oil.

The major oil firms are Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Mobil, Shell, Gulf, Esso, Texaco and British Petroleum.

Afro-Asians Ask Takeover of U.S. Oil Companies

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A conference of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization called last night on Arab oil-producing countries to nationalize American companies operating on their land, Cairo radio said.

The call was in retaliation against the U.S. government's decision to supply Israel with more Phantom jets, political sources said.

The radio did not give details of the organization's demand, which followed a campaign in Egyptian newspapers for retaliation against American economic interests in the Arab world.

The four-day conference, which was attended by 68 African and Asian countries and observers from 33 nations, ended tonight.

The presence of a delegation from the new-born state of Bangladesh caused the withdrawal of both Pakistan and Libya, but the conference avoided a serious split by deciding to send a fact-finding mission to Dacca.

It deferred a decision on Bangladesh's application for membership for two months.

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2 Guilty in U.K. In £12-Million 'Biggest Swindle'

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Two businessmen were convicted yesterday of swindling three London banks out of £12 million in the biggest financial fraud in British history.

Ellis Esar Seillon, 60, was sentenced to five years and Elias Fahimian, 40, was sentenced to four years after their 62-day trial at the Old Bailey.

They were accused of borrowing funds from the banks on the pretext of financing dealings in quinine between 1966 and 1970. The dealings were nonexistent, and they were arrested in 1970.

Seillon was born in France and operated a pharmaceutical wholesaling firm in Baghdad and Paris before coming to England in 1954. His companion was born in Tehran and first came to Britain in 1935, the court was told.

During the trial, the prosecutor said all but £2 million was recovered. He described it as the largest financial fraud in British history.

New China Policy On U.S. 'Bizarre,' Soviet Radio Says

HONG KONG, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Radio Moscow said today China's new U.S. policies have led to the disappearance of certain Chinese leaders in Peking.

The radio, commenting on President Nixon's trip to China next month, said events in China since last September could not stop people from wondering about their "bizarre nature."

"The Peking regime which claims to be anti-U.S. imperialism has even recently changed the name of the Anti-Imperialist Hospital," the Chinese-language broadcast monitored here said.

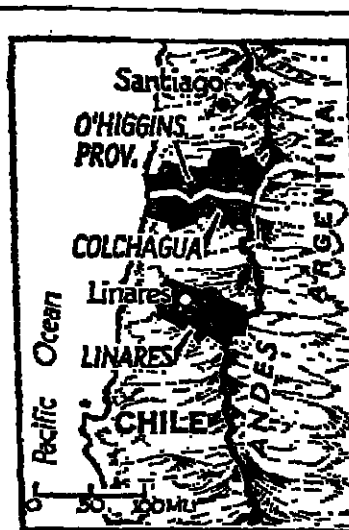
"There must have been growing conflicts in the Chinese leadership on Sino-U.S. policies which have directly caused the disappearance of certain leaders," it said.

SALT Toils On; Session Is 110th

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) went through their 110th meeting today, described by a conference source as "serious and businesslike."

The session at the U.S. Embassy lasted 2 1/2 hours. In addition, two full meetings of working committees also met twice this week.

The source declined to comment whether another round in Helsinki would be necessary or whether the negotiators would find an agreement before President Nixon went to Moscow in May.



Elections will be held in the combined district of O'Higgins and Colchagua Provinces and in Linares.

Moscow, Warsaw Pacts Pass First Bonn Parliament Test

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's nonaggression treaties with Moscow and Warsaw today hurdled the first of a long series of obstacles on the way to parliamentary ratification.

The legal committee of the Bundestag, the upper house representing 10 West German states and West Berlin, voted 7-4 that the treaties—the cornerstone of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy—conform with the constitution.

The committees also decided by an 8-0 vote, with three abstentions, that the upper house need not approve the treaties since they involve no constitutional changes.

The decisions increased chances that Mr. Brandt's ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats will be able to sidestep delaying tactics by the opposition Christian Democratic party, aimed at drawing out the preliminary to the final ratification vote in the Bundestag, the lower house.

However, Bundestag committee decisions are not binding on the plenum of the upper house, which could still insist either on approving the treaties or on submitting them to the federal Constitutional Court for examination.

Workers will get a 6 percent wage increase to cover the 10 months from Feb. 1 to Nov. 30. In addition, they will be paid 500 marks (\$155) to cover the months, October through January, when the new agreement was under negotiation.

Some workers had been seeking a 10 percent increase, but the final argument centered on whether the 6 percent raises would cover a 12-month period, as proposed by management, or a nine-month period, as sought by the union.

A statement issued by the Ruhr-Westphalia district committee of the German Communist party called the agreement insufficient. It said a 6 percent raise would mean "one penny more" for the workers, since prices rose last year by 6.8 percent.

Seven Cabinet Aides Take Oath in Greece

ATHENS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Two alternative ministers and five deputy ministers were sworn in today.

The new alternate ministers were Christian Kynthopoulos-Palamas for foreign affairs and Sotirios Agapitides for national economy.

The other new members of the cabinet were Dionidis Angelopoulos and Christos Michalos, deputy ministers to the premier; Constantinos Panayiotakis, deputy minister for political and commercial matters; Athanasios Fallaitis, deputy national economy minister for commerce; and Constantinos Kotsakis, deputy interior minister-governor general of Epirus, northwestern Greece.

Whether the treaties will prevent future reunification of West and East Germany as called for in the preamble to the West German Constitution.

Whether the treaties, which recognize World War II German losses, will prevent the former eastern territories—now in Soviet and Polish hands—from rejoining Germany in the future as constitutionally provided for.

Whether the treaties will freeze present German borders.

Whether the pact conflict with constitutional provisions allowing Germans in the former eastern territories to opt for West German citizenship.

Next Monday, Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will be the chief government speakers when the treaties

are presented to the Bundestag for final ratification.

The treaties were signed in Moscow and Warsaw on August 12, 1971, and were the first of a series of agreements that Mr. Brandt has sought to achieve with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

The treaties are seen as a major step towards the normalization of relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

The treaties are also seen as a major step towards the achievement of Mr. Brandt's goal of a "new European order."

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CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 15 Rue de la Harpe, Paris-13, 10:30 a.m. and 8

Family Album by Man Ray

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Walking through the Man Ray exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art (13 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Feb. 28) is rather like looking through the family album of the art world between the wars.

Man Ray, who was born in Philadelphia in 1890, has a well-deserved and well-established reputation as a pioneer photographer and for this reason his photographic work is not given very much space here. Instead one sees his paintings, drawings and objects.

The objects, especially, are pure dada and it is they in particular that give the exhibition its family album look. Here is Uncle Man Ray making his famous laundry iron with a row of nails stuck to its underside (just behind him with the hat is Uncle Erik Satie). That was the sort of thing that had all the right people climbing up the curtains (or drapes) at the time.

Today all the right people go to museums to look at the same thing with a sober smile. And here is Uncle Man Ray wrapping a sewing machine in a blanket and tying up the whole thing with rope. He called it "The Enigma of Isidore Ducasse" and would not say what was inside. Of course to him, with a face like a dyspeptic anchorite, Isidore Ducasse was "The Enigma of Isidore Ducasse." This sort of thing had the right people behaving like hysterical gorillas (e.g. the riot at the Salle Gaveau in 1920). Today the right people go to expensive art galleries to buy phone books (etc.) wrapped in plastic by Christo, or they pay him to go to Australia and wrap up several miles of that country's coastline.

Integration

The trouble is of course that a work whose point is provocation becomes an artifact — a souvenir just as soon as the surprise effect wears off. You can scare Aunt Mabel once or twice with your rubber spider, but you can't hope to go on indefinitely scaring the same aunt with the same spider. You can of course go on to scare other people, but after a while you begin to acquire a reputation. You get invited to parties and people say: "I hope you brought your spider!" and what can you do then? You've been integrated.

That is, in a sense, what happened to Man Ray, the dadaist. His visual or mental pranks are often neat. As in "Helopoplin" or the Marx Brothers movies, you have the throw-away line and the elaborate build-up (sometimes as arduous as a shaggy-dog story). In the latter category, you find the following sort of progression: The artist takes a loaf of French bread to the founder and has him cast it in bronze and in duplicate. Then he paints it blue. Then he puts his duplicate loaf on a pair of scales, signs it and calls the whole thing "Pain perdu." The outrageous pun may of course be considered a final stab at effective provocation and the painted loaves themselves, neither useful nor aesthetic, beyond the pun, a manifestation of "anti-art."

The problem facing those who have charged into the temple of art with the proclaimed intention of destroying it, is that they very soon find themselves enmeshed among the other Buddhas. (If on the other hand they go beyond spiritual action and resort to physical destruction they find themselves in jail.)

Effective Blow

When Marcel Duchamp exhibited a urinal (called "Fountain" and signed R. Mutt) in New York he dealt an effective blow to a certain attitude towards art. But it was at the same time a sort of artistic suicide. Duchamp's sharp and very cerebral intelligence grasped the consequence of his act and, after a few more slashes he ceased all artistic and anti-artistic activity and devoted himself to chess.

Man Ray, while he professes a certain basic pessimism, did not share Duchamp's suicidal inclination. He moved on from dada to surrealism — up to a point, since even today he is producing, or reproducing, objects in the dadaist vein. As a result of this shift, however, he produced paintings and drawings that owe more to the spirit of surrealism (e.g. a painting of a huge pair of lips floating in a dappled sky over the Paris Observatory).



"Venus Restaurée," which Man Ray created in 1936.

The fact that the exhibition, or at least its more dadaist portion, entertains 8-year-olds and outrages nobody points out the extent of dada's success and its failure. It succeeded in making a broad sector of the public realize that art is not an ideal but probably something else (provided it is anything at all). It failed to the extent that the bourgeois audience whose pants it had kicked derived a perverse pleasure from the kicking and was willing to pay considerable sums to acquire works which they supposed would prove that they are not as square as people said they were. In the process dada was elevated to the level of an ideal in total disregard of the fact that it had been struggling precisely against the idealization of any and all art.

Too Tempted

At the beginning of the 19th century the German painter Runges declared that "art must first be totally despised, it must first be thought totally pointless, before it can once more come into its own." Man Ray and his fellow dadaists attempted this, but Man Ray himself was too tempted by all the possibilities his inventive talent proposed to him.

There is something of the Yankee tinkerer about him, and what he does appears like a permanent testing of his ingenuity. With his work as with that of the tinkerer whom everyone ultimately imitates, the question of precedence is of great importance. Looking at much of the avant-garde stuff today Man Ray can quite rightly say: I did that in 1913, in 1920, in 1935.

A look through Uncle Man Ray's album shows that the old boy is right. He sometimes shows a great sense of style. But who cares who did what first.

After Paris, the show moves on to the Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen.

Around European Galleries

Paris

Drawings from the Collection of the Marquis de Rohan, Louvre, Cabinet des Dessins, Pavillon de Flore, to March 13.

One hundred drawings from the collection of an 18th-century nobleman and parliamentarian from Brittany that now belongs to the Rennes Museum are on view. The collection is composed of a remarkable roster of names (e.g. Donatello, Leonardo, Botticelli, Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Watteau, etc.) and while individual pieces are not always of great interest, the collection as a whole is a good illustration of what a

provincial cabinet d'amateur could be like.

Heurtelax, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to Jan. 31.

Born in 1898, André Heurtelax is one of the masters of early constructive abstract art whose discretion has kept him in relative obscurity. His rectilinear and rectangular work harks back to the aesthetics of the thirties. His colors are discreet and sober without being dull.

Moulou, Espace-Cardin, 3 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to Feb. 12.

Jean Moulou has produced a series of 70 oil paintings entitled "Le Vie des Femmes" and assembled them in what is described as the biggest book in the world (cast in solid pewter and weighing more than 800 pounds). The paintings purport to show a progression through the scale of neuroses and psychoses but their myopic ambition makes them grimy from the outset. Each painting represents a head, full face or profile, screaming or silent. On the whole it is a rhetorical statement about the torments of the psyche that strikes one as empty because its vehemence is not consolidated by insight.

Maeght, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Jan. 21.

An exhibition devoted to the books, engravings, lithographs and art books published by Maeght and including albums by Calder, Miro, Chirico and Pol Bury.

Notes for a Thesis on the Concept of Quoting and Super-

ART MARKET

Basel and Classical Antiquities

By Souren Melikian

BASEL (UPI)—Dr. Herbert Cahn looks every inch a professor. He holds a PhD in Klassische Archäologie und alte Geschichte from Basel University. He talks about the seminar which he conducts on ancient numismatics at Heidelberg, and you take it as a matter of course.

Scholarly appearance and accomplishments aside, he is, professionally speaking, a dealer, not a professor, and has been in business since 1928. To collecting, he is best known as the chairman of the board of Münzen und Medaillen A.G., a company he founded in Basel in 1941. It is now the specialized firm in coins and medals and in classical antiquities in Basel and one of the three major companies of its type in Switzerland.

The firm's reputation and importance are very largely the result of Dr. Cahn's combination of scholarship and commercial astuteness. Basel has now become a major art market center for coins and Greek and Roman antiquities.

The advantages of scholarship in Dr. Cahn's field have immediate and long-term consequences. For example, he is currently doing research for a paper on the earliest coins of Greece, concentrating on the first electrum coins of Asia Minor in Ephesus and Miletus and Lydia in the 7th and 6th centuries BC. Needless to say, no one could compete with him when it comes to assessing, historically or commercially, coin from this area.

The long-term effect of the application of scholarship to the selling of antiquities is far-reaching. When a catalogue issued by his firm on, say, terracotta and vases, such as the publication issued last month, specifies that "all items are guaranteed," customers know that

this is no idle boast and far more than a financial guarantee. Any scholar hates to be proved wrong and will probably pay greater attention than anyone else not to be put in a position of having to recant.

Atmosphere

The atmosphere of the gallery has a quality that I have never found anywhere else. It is on the third floor of a middle-class apartment building in the Maltgasse, a residential street. After pushing the door open, one steps into a reception room complete with secretaries typing furiously away, suggesting some sort of academic institution. One is then led into a room that is halfway between a library and an exhibition room.

Among rows of books, systematically classified are display cases containing excavated glass, a few Greek pots, a couple of bronzes. Standing on the floor are two beautiful 7th-century BC large terra-cotta Etruscan jars.

But it is in Dr. Cahn's own office on the floor below that one gets the feeling of being in a museum laboratory. Spread along a low table were innumerable fragments of what had once been an important archaic Greek vase. The piles of notes made it abundantly clear how Dr. Cahn was spending his time—for pleasure and interest as much as for commercial reasons. He confessed that he collects fragments of Greek vases, a collection started as a source of documentation which soon proved an aesthetic treasure.

Dr. Cahn, however, is no dreamer. The backbone of his business is coins which account for roughly two-thirds of the turnover. This is a privileged field, perhaps the last in which high-quality items are still available. Dr. Cahn likes to emphasize that it is definitely the only one ac-

cessible to people of all classes. "The fact is that you can buy a genuine work with an excellent Greek or Roman emperor as Constantine the Great and a perfectly legible text to go with it for 80 Swiss francs," he admits, however, that things have changed enormously in the past 15 years. Prices in few categories have risen so dramatically.

Contrast

The contrast between coin prices and those for Roman and Greek antiquities of the ordinary type is striking. In the mid-sixties, a black figure Attic kylix (clay vase) of the mid-5th century BC would have cost 2,000 Swiss francs. Now it is worth about 3,500 Swiss francs. During the same period, an ordinary 4-drachma coin of the 5th century BC from Athens with the owl on the obverse has risen from about 200 to 1,500 Swiss francs.

Dr. Cahn suggests three reasons that coins have gone up so much in price (apart from the fact that the highest quality is still available). They are easy to carry. Their value can be determined almost instantly—unlike that for most objects d'art, whose prices vary between loosely defined limits. And coins are easy to understand. Their historical context holds an appeal even to people whose visual gifts are not highly developed.

The main markets for his firm are, first, Switzerland, and then Germany. The American market for ancient coins is very narrow: about 95 percent of American collectors, says Dr. Cahn, go in for either American coins or, more generally, 20th-century coins.

In Switzerland, coin collecting has become a passion. The chairman of the board of Ciba-Geigy, Dr. Robert Kessel, has one of the major collections in the world, with one of the finest selections



Greek amphora about 520 B.C.

of Greek coins, ranging from the 7th century through the 3rd century BC. Public interest is exemplified by the fact that his collection was exhibited in Lucerne at the Kunstmuseum several years ago. Even more remarkable is the interest expressed commercially at least by banks. The Bank Leu in Zurich deals in ancient coins at 32 Bahndammstrasse. It has appointed Dr. Leo Mildenberg as director of its activity. (Both Dr. Mildenberg and Dr. Cahn are natives of Frankfurt.)

Added Category

Dr. Cahn's firm added the category of Greek and Roman antiquities to its coin-selling activities in the 1950s. He has now reached the stage where the Louvre, the Copenhagen and Stockholm museums and others are among his best clients. Unlike most dealers, Dr. Cahn likes doing business with museums, which represent 40 percent of his clientele. The private buyers are far more dispersed than those for coins. Switzerland comes first, followed by America. In this field, the presence of two other important firms in Basel, Kille Borowski and George Zakas, has turned the city into a major center for classical antiquities. Every now and then an auction held on the premises of A.G. Münzen und Medaillen with a catalogue by Dr. Herbert Cahn, equaling in scholarship those of the most exacting museums, highlights the pre-eminent position of the city.

When asked about the major problem in his two fields, Dr. Cahn says he deplors the absence of any young, eager dealer "who would naturally have the scholar's qualifications." He adds as an afterthought, "Where there is no dealer, there is no market."

Erik Bruhn Gives Up Ballet

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Erik Bruhn, the 43-year-old Danish ballet star, has announced that he is retiring from his performing career because of illness.

Mr. Bruhn, who was scheduled to dance with the American Ballet Theatre in its current season, made the announcement in a letter released by his manager, Christopher Allan.

Mr. Allan said that Mr. Bruhn was suffering from a "peptic ulcer disease." Mr. Bruhn had been plagued by a series of injuries and illnesses for the past two years.

mechanisms or huddles of ideas, deployed over the canvas like children in groups at a playground.

Rossella Grassi, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Pantheon, Rome, until Jan. 19.

Grassi, who studied with Kokoschka, exhibits busy, lively drawings with fine lines making swirling abstractions of biblical scenes and bright renderings of the Garden of Eden. There are oils on view, too, but these are more somber and somewhat unresolved.

Peter Phillips, Condotti, 85 Via Condotti, Rome, until Jan. 18. This English pop artist paints birds, animals and machinery on huge canvases which look like billboards or blowups from a Sears, Roebuck catalogue.

Pietro Annigoni, Levi 12 Via del Vantaggio, until Jan. 18. This celebrated portraitist shows pen drawings of the Trompe l'oeil and Milan of the thirties and a recent series of lithographs of female nudes. All are shy done but exceptionally cold and dry.

Homage for Duchamps, Il Segno, 5 Capo Le Case, Rome, until Jan. 27.

These prints by contemporaries of Duchamps include the ever-inventive Man Ray, witty parodies by Matisse, elegant lines by Balthus and painting by Baruchello of strange little

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Theater in London

Latest Low Moan Spectacular

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Do not be put off seeing the extremely funny Low Moan Spectacular by their curious name, redolent of sweaty callisthenics, eyeball-to-eyeball confrontations, and the grunts and groans of some experimental theater.

The group's allegiance is to vaudeville and English music hall, to which they add some sophisticated satire. Their current show, "El Coca Cola Grande," purports to be as space-age evening of nightclub entertainment in a seedy Central American dive, presided over by a Nicaraguan, Pepe Hernandez, and performed by the untalented members of his family.

Within this bizarre framework, the Low Moan Spectacular presents a series of acts which are often hilarious, although always deliberately incompetent and dis-

astrous. At their best they achieve a surrealist incongruity, as in their brilliant send-up of show business's absorption with its own glamour: a mock Oscar ceremony followed by "There's No Business Like Show Business," sung in Spanish which somehow exposes the banality of the song's sentiments.

Inspired The funniest moments come in a knockabout slapstick sketch on Toulouse-Lautrec, with an inspired performance as Le Bijou from Alan Shearman who even manages to dance a convincing cancan on his kneecaps.

There are plenty of incidental delights: John Smith as Billy Joe Jackson, a 125-year-old Mississippi blues singer, fumbling his way on stage and standing with his back to the audience; Dix White and Gabriella Wieder, the

Dix White and John Smith in "El Coca Cola Grande," a Low Moan Spectacular production.

group's two vivacious girls, deftly juggling out of time as a burlesque song contest group; and Ron House, the Chicago-born leader of the group, as the low suffering Hernandez, continually caught with his professional smile switched off as he laments his family.

Low Moan Spectacular, which recently completed a season at the Greenwich Theatre, returns to that theater for four evening performances from next Wednesday night and may be seen next month in Stirling, Scotland.

John Stuart Anderson's man-man show, "Byron," utilizes special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday. The show is written by Nicholas Petrides, said to be in jail in Greece, and will be directed by Michèle Williams.

Peter Handke's "Offending the Audience," directed by Niall Gavin, will open at the Theatre on Jan. 25 with public previews from Thursday.

Other recent plays in London: "Long Day's Journey Into Night," by Eugene O'Neill, at the New

On the Arts Agenda

The European premiere of Gian Carlo Menotti's "The Most Important Man" is scheduled for Jan. 15 at the Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi in Trieste, with the composer as stage director and Christopher Keene as conductor—as they were for the world premiere last season at the New York City Opera.

staging will be by Tito Capobianco of the New York City Opera, and the designer David Mitchell. Others in the cast of the Italian-language production are Carlo Cossutta as Radames, Joy Davidson as Amneris, Ingrid Vissel as Amonasro and Martti Talvela as Ramphis.

The first French performances of Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun" will be the principal production of the Marcellus Opera's second festival of contemporary opera, with performances scheduled for Feb. 4 and 6. Margherita Wallmann will stage the work, Bernard Dayé is the designer, Reynald Giovanetti the conductor and the critic Antoine Goles is responsible for the French adaptation. Other works in the festival include Janacek's "The Makropoulos Case" (Jan. 21 and 23) and a double bill of Stravinsky's "Socrate" and Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" (Jan. 22 and 30).

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Theatre. It is hard to imagine a better production of this tragic masterpiece, with brilliant performances from Laurence Olivier, Constance Cummings, Ronald Pickup, and Denis Quilley. "Games from Liverpool," by James Saunders, at the Almost Free Theatre. One of the most exciting, and important, experimental productions. It should not be missed. Its run has been extended until Jan. 19. "His Monkey Wife," by Sandy Wilson, at the Hampstead Theatre Club. A musical, about a man who marries a chimpanzee, that is a great hit in Hampstead.

Scofield Wins Shakespeare Prize

HAMBURG, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Paul Scofield, British Shakespearean actor, was awarded this year's Shakespeare Prize by the FVS Foundation of Hamburg, the organization announced yesterday.

The award of 26,000 marks (\$38,100) will be made to Mr. Scofield during an April ceremony in Hamburg's city hall.

Mr. Scofield also won the right to nominate the recipient for a 6,000-mark (\$8,700) scholarship for a year's study at a West German university.

Earlier recipients of the FVS Foundation Shakespeare Prize include Graham Greene, playwright Harold Pinter, singer Yusef Kamil, and Prof. Roy Pascal. The FVS Foundation recently provoked a controversy in London by awarding a cash prize to Prime Minister Edward Heath for his efforts in bringing Britain into the European Common Market.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Dollar Drops To New Lows As Gold Gains

No Sign of Intervention By Central Bankers

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Bankers, businessmen and speculators sold off the dollar all over Europe today and drove the price of the U.S. currency down to new lows. West Germany and Britain went 14 slings; lower, a 40-cent slide.

Dealers could pinpoint no single reason for the huge selling wave hitting the dollar, but they said the market was growing nervous about future currency values while rumors roared the markets and kept operations tense.

There was no sign of central bank intervention in the markets to steady the dollar's heavy falls.

Gold Shoots Higher

The fragility of the mid-December Washington agreement on currency alignments sent some operators scurrying from paper money into gold. Their gold buying orders, at a time when holders were unwilling to sell, shot the price of the metal up to a record \$45.95 an ounce, a jump of 40 cents.

The selling wave rocking the dollar handed the pound sterling its biggest daily gain—about two cents—in the memory of foreign exchange dealers. While this boosted the pound to its highest since the November 1967 devaluation of sterling, the obverse was the lowest value for the dollar for more than four years.

But the dollar was still above its official parity in terms of the pound, whereas in some markets—Germany, Belgium and Holland—the dollar plunged well below its newly agreed central rates.

In Germany, it was 0.18 percent below the official parity agreed in Washington in December. In Holland, it was 1.3 percent below and in Belgium it fell to 1.22 percent below the newly set central rate.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	Jan. 14, 72	Previous
ster. 16 per cent	2.2742	2.2552
Belgian franc	44.24-27	44.44-48
Deutsche mark	3.215	3.23
Fr. 100 per \$	5.15-18	5.155-19
Goldfranc	2.255	2.219
Swiss franc	2.215-22	2.200
Yen	313.00	312.75

French Trade Surplus Rises

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—France today reported a trade surplus of 173 million francs for last month, making a total surplus for 1971 of about 4.5 billion francs.

French sales abroad reached a record 11.03 billion francs in December, while imports totalled 10.31 billion francs.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed his satisfaction with the country's foreign trade performance and forecast a surplus of the same size in 1972. The trade surplus in 1970 totalled 1.94 billion francs.

However, experts here are inclined to disagree with the minister's optimism. They comment that last month's Washington monetary settlement brought about a sharp increase in the franc's value, particularly compared with the artificially depressed level at which it was trading between August and December.

They fear that French exports will slow and imports increase as the effects of the franc's higher value gradually make themselves felt.

The industry also reported that the industrial production index rose two points in November to 174. The index is based on 1962 equalling 100.

The month's rise of 1.2 percent brings the gain in the index to 8.1 percent over the November 1970 level, the ministry added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described this as further proof that the economy is sustaining its growth, with no sign of slowdown last November, a time when pessimism over immediate economic prospects was at its height.

AEC Sets Breeder Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today it has accepted a plan by Commonwealth Edison of Chicago and the Tennessee Valley Authority for the construction and operation of the first demonstration fast breeder nuclear reactor plant. The project, a joint industry-government effort, is estimated to cost about \$500 million.

BP Names Director

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum will appoint Montague M. Penfold to the board and will name him a managing director, as of April 1, the company said yesterday. Mr. Penfold is present in chairman of the BP Trading Ltd. executive committee.

EEC Forecasts Slow 1972 Growth of 2.5-3%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's gross national product (GNP) likely will increase only 2.5 to 3 percent in 1972, the EEC commission said in its latest quarterly economic forecast issued today.

This compared with the latest estimate of 3.5 percent growth in 1971 and 5.5 percent in 1970. The commission said its forecast was prepared before the mid-December monetary settlement in Washington, which modified substantially some economic perspectives. But it said the outlook for production and employment was still only a little better than when the forecast was made.

Though the EEC's international competitive position was weakened by the new structure of world exchange rates, the return to more orderly relations and the ending of discriminatory U.S. trade measures should help

EEC exports and encourage investing investments by business, the report said.

In any case, it said, there are many reasons to believe that economic growth will continue to slow in coming months in all member countries except Italy and France, where some gains would be experienced. Its full-year GNP forecast was based on some upswing in the second half.

Within the EEC, the investment climate is not as good as in the past two years. Front margins likely would fall, capacity utilization decrease, and stocks seem unlikely to rise substantially. Surveys of businessmen have shown growing pessimism on their part. The investment slowdown likely would be less marked in France, and in Italy there could be a tendency to rise.

Public investment, by contrast, should rise in all EEC countries except the Netherlands. Private consumption likely would remain active, but its growth should be slower than in most of 1971. Slower salary growth was seen as the chief cause of the easing in private spending. Except in France and Italy, unemployment was expected to rise.

Germany's GNP Rose 3% in 1971

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—West German gross national product in 1971 rose nearly 11 percent to 856 billion deutsche marks. In terms of constant prices, based on 1962 levels, it rose only 3 percent according to provisional figures released today by the federal statistics office.

The nation's total output slackened in real terms compared with 1970 when it rose 5.3 percent and with 1968 and 1969 when it increased by 7.3 and 8 percent respectively.

EEC Warns Italy On Rejection of German Contract

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—In an important move to enforce EEC competition rules, the Italian government was warned that it should not bow to domestic pressure and refuse to approve a 100 billion lire contract that Rome's electrical power board wants to award Kraftwerke Union of West Germany, an EEC spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Altiero Spinelli, an Italian who is the EEC commissioner responsible for industrial affairs, wrote to Prime Minister Emilio Colombo saying that the commission could launch formal action against Italy if it did not carry out its obligation under the Treaty of Rome to allow free access to its public works market by firms in other EEC countries.

Italian business and labor groups protested the selection and demanded that the government, which has the power of final approval, should refuse it in favor of an Italian supplier.

U.S. Lowers 9-Month GNP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Gross National Product for the first nine months of last year was revised downward, reducing the third-quarter GNP to an annual rate of \$108.3 billion from \$109.0 billion, the Commerce Department announced today.

Third-quarter GNP growth, at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, was revised down to 5.2 percent from the previously reported 7 percent. The second quarter expansion was adjusted down 7.8 percent from 9 and the first quarter growth was revised down to 13.7 from 13.5 percent.

Real growth, that is, minus the impact of inflation on prices—was revised down to 2.1 from 3.9 percent in the third quarter, and to 3.4 from 4.8 percent in the second quarter. The first quarter's growth was unchanged at 8 percent.

The inflation rate, or GNP deflator, was revised down to 2.5 percent in the third quarter from 3 percent. For the second quarter it was revised upward to 4.2 from 4 percent and for the first quarter it was adjusted upward to 5.4 from 5.3 percent.

The preliminary fourth-quarter GNP figures will not be released until next month.

On another report, the department said that combined factory and trade inventories fell \$50 million in November to a seasonally-adjusted \$179.42 billion, reversing an upward revised October gain of \$550 million.

Combined business sales rose a steep 25 percent, or \$2.83 billion, to \$17.62 billion from October.



Peter G. Peterson

Stans Seen Set to Resign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's adviser for international economic affairs, is expected to be named shortly to succeed Maurice H. Stans as Commerce Secretary, informed sources report.

The change is expected to occur when Mr. Stans, a close associate of Mr. Nixon for many years, resigns soon to help direct fund raising for the President's re-election campaign. Mr. Stans headed the Republican Finance Committee in the 1968 campaign.

The White House declined comment, but informed sources said Mr. Peterson, 45-year-old former board chairman of Bell & Howell, is in line for the cabinet post although several others are still under consideration.

Mr. Peterson left Bell & Howell to join the White House staff last February. His analyses of trade policies are understood to have had an important influence on the President's leading up to Mr. Nixon's announcement of his new economic programs last August.

Central Banks Buy U.S. Issues

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Foreign central banks acquired \$506 million of marketable U.S. government securities in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It was the largest one-week gain since announcement of the international currency realignment last month, and it underscored continued pressure on the dollar in currency markets.

Ped holdings of government issues in custody accounts for foreign official institutions now total a record \$28.06 billion. These chiefly represent the investment of dollars acquired by foreign central banks in order to keep the value of their domestic currencies from rising too sharply.

U.S. Interest Rates All Head Down

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Interest rates that lenders get for long-term or short-term credit are declining. Some are easing, some are plummeting and some are drifting, but all are headed downward as the demand for loans remains sluggish while the supply of lendable funds is being increased by government moves.

Although credit demands from the government and corporations are still light, especially in the short-term sector, Federal Reserve money managers have been pumping lending capacity into the markets at an unusually heavy rate.

Analysts see two reasons for this policy:

- To drive up the nation's money supply, cash and demand deposits in banks, after several months of low growth. The idea is to help get the economy moving up on schedule.
- To prepare the credit market for possible heavy reselling of dollars back to the United States from foreign central banks.

So far this reflex has been slight. But money men worry that foreign central banks may soon be cashing U.S. government securities purchased with dollars accumulated in large quantities last year, a situation that could put sharp upward strains on all short-term rates as well as on Treasury bills. It would force up rates because this source of demand for bills would dry up so the government would have to pay higher yields to attract domestic buyers. As rates on bills rise, rates on competitive issues would also rise.

The prime rate, which is the rate that banks charge their biggest and best corporate customers, has fallen to 5 percent from August's 6 percent, and a further cut is awaited.

This morning, First National City Bank and Irving Trust—both of which have floating rates that are reviewed weekly—cut their rates to 4 3/4 percent, effective Monday.

The 4 3/4 percent level is an 11-year low. Some expect it to drop to 4 1/2 percent before rates firm up in mid-year. Most observers expect this firming to come as business improves and corporations and consumers increase their borrowing to finance increased expenditures.

Bond Rates Also Down

Rates on corporate bonds are also falling, though not as rapidly as short-term rates. Bond rates loosely follow the short-term rates, and thus are being pulled down by them, but more importantly, there are fewer corporate bond offerings these days and thus less competition for the investor's money, so the rates are not being bid up.

These interest rate declines have important implications. Some analysts see the trend as a plus for the stock market, which usually has trouble advancing when yields available to investors in corporate bonds are significantly higher than returns on stocks.

For corporations, the outlook seems likely to encourage long-term bond financing now even though there may be no immediate use for the funds. Borrowing via bonds now is the cheapest it has been in about a year.

More Easing Expected

Analysts predict a bit more of a decline in short-term rates following the precipitous drops of recent weeks. "We ought to get to the bottom in March, with the Treasury bill rate not much below 3 percent," says David Jones, an economist for Irving Trust Co.

Treasury bills, short-term obligations of the federal government, are the volatile money market, were at 5 1/4 percent just prior to the beginning of the wage and price freeze in mid-August but had fallen to 3 3/4 percent by year-end—an unusually steep decline, and followed by more of the same, with three-month bills trading recently at 2 1/4 percent.

The 90-day negotiable certificates of deposit issued by banks for deposits of \$100,000 or more commanded rates of 6 percent or so before mid-August. They dropped to 4 1/4 percent by year-end and now are 3 7/8 percent, indicating the banks' lack of appetite for more supplies of lendable funds.

After last year's record financing, corporations now are generally less anxious to raise funds via long-term debt. However, rates on corporate bonds and other long-term issues have not dropped nearly as much as short-term rates. For this reason, and because corporations are expected to have ample cash from rising profits and other sources, bond rates are expected to continue inching downward.

2 Cut Prime Rate To 4 3/4 Percent

After midyear, analysts anticipated some but not much increased demand for borrowed funds by corporations. "There will be enough pressure to move that (corporate) rate, but it won't be much of a turnaround," says Mr. Jones. He says corporations will still be flush with cash and also will still have bank credit lines available for borrowing; he sees rates by year end of 7 1/4 to 7 1/2 percent.

Rates on longer-term government issues have not declined as precipitously as rates on short-term obligations. The rate on one key issue was 6.25 percent on the eve of the new economic policy and had dropped to 5.95 percent by year end. This means the spread between long- and short-term rates is unusually large, analysts say, leading them to predict further slight declines in bond rates for the near future, followed by equally unimpressive gains.

Digital Equipment Losing Its Status as High-Flier

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—High-flying Digital Equipment, kingpin of the mini-computer field, ran into selling pressure yesterday, and the consensus among several analysts is that more of it is probably under way.

Though a member of the so-called "growth club," Digital has reported five quarters in a row of declining earnings.

At least part of the pressure has reflected arbitrage activity (a trader's technique involving selling short the stock of one company involved in a transaction and buying the shares of another). This is what happened following the announcement that American Research & Development (ARD) plans to give its holders its 45 percent interest in Digital and then merge with Textron. Arbitrageurs shorted (sold borrowed stock of) Digital and bought ARD.

Equally important, in the minds of a few analysts, is that the disposition of the 45 percent (4,605,000 shares) means that an important plus for Digital—the scarcity of stock in public hands—will disappear.

With the stock presently commanding a price-earnings multiple of anywhere from 45 to 52, depending on the individual analyst's estimate, it is the view of several analysts that the issue is likely to be a lethargic performer for a while, considering the additional headaches of more stock on the way and arbitrage pressure.

In fact, one of the Street's top computer specialists, citing question marks about the company's expansion into

large-scale computer systems and the onslaught of more stock, thinks the issue should be avoided.

His argument about the movement into large-scale computers is that it is essentially a new area for the company with "a new set of ground rules." Requiring "a lot more support—both in terms of dollars and people—than the company anticipates."

On the other hand, another leading analyst, rating Digital as attractive for the longer term, cites a strong mini-computer business, industry-wide and the probability that Digital's future quarters will display a sustained rising earnings trend.

Kenneth H. Olsen, Digital's president, declines to discuss earnings other than to say he expects them to be up for the year. At present, he says the mini-computer business is strong. On the other hand, he says "our large computers are still going slowly."

As for the general business picture at Digital, Mr. Olsen says: "We do see things turning up somewhat, but we don't see the upturn that we and everybody else is looking for." As for foreign business—representing about 30 percent of sales—he says: "It still looks very good, but there has been a slowdown in some countries."

Concerning the impending "divorce" from ARD, Mr. Olsen says: "We are happy to be independent."

Digital officials announced the firm has agreed in principle to purchase from RCA its equipment used in production and testing of core memory systems. Terms were not given, Reuters reported.

Great Atlantic & Pacific fell 7/8 to 49 1/2. It announced a dividend cut, yesterday.

Boehringer rose 3 5/8 to 33 1/4 after announcing its intent to withdraw a previously-proposed offering of 600,000 common shares.

Volume, despite a pickup in the final 30 minutes, slipped to 14.96 million shares from the previous 16.41 million.

Osaka Airlines was the most active issue, closing at 10 3/8, up 3/4. Among other active issues were **Permaner**, up 1 1/8 at 15 3/4, **Tyco Laboratories** up 1 1/4 at 16 and **McCulloch Oil** up 1/8 at 30 1/8.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds were unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

U.S. Price Index Up .8% in Month

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The seasonally-adjusted wholesale price index rose 0.7 percent in December after advancing only 0.1 percent in both October and November, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

On an unadjusted basis, the index rose 0.8 percent to 115.4 percent of its 1957 basis after increasing 0.1 percent in November and declining 0.1 percent in October.

Administration officials said the spurt in the index reflected a technical catch-up reaction in certain prices following the expiry of the 90-day freeze on Nov. 13. They said this "freak" December bulge may be extended at least into January.

IBM Quarterly Net Up 11%, Making a 6% Gain for Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—International Business Machines reported today that a sharp 11 percent gain in fourth-quarter profits pushed the gain for the year to 6 percent.

For the first nine months of the year, IBM showed a 41 percent rise in profits.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 2,379.76 1,995.52
Profits (millions) 306.22 275.26
Per Share 2.66 2.41

Year
Revenue (millions) 8,273.5 7,533.96
Profits (millions) 1,078.85 1,017.52
Per Share 4.38 4.22

The 1971 gain was somewhat better than many Wall Street analysts had expected. On the New York Stock Exchange, IBM shares climbed to \$59, up \$9.

Operations outside the United States continued to contribute massively to the company's performance. Gross income from these operations held steady at 41 percent of the total while profits from them made up 53 percent of the total.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.2 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion. Earnings were up 11 percent at \$569.8 million.

T. Vincent Learson, chairman, said that the firm last year "experienced a high rate of discontinuance," particularly in the United States, of data processing equipment formerly installed on a rental basis. Nevertheless, he noted, IBM's consolidated gross income from rentals and service last year rose 11.2 percent over the previous year.

Turnover in the final quarter rose .193 percent, pushing the year's gain to 10.8 percent. By contrast, third-quarter revenue was only 6.7 percent ahead of year-earlier levels.

Sales rose 15.7 percent to \$1.13 billion from \$1.02 billion in the previous year.

The company said that the substantial recovery was due to "greater internal efficiency, a higher level of production and a more buoyant domestic car market in the latter part of the year."

Lord Stokes, chairman, said that "we are fairly optimistic about the current year. He said production was running at a higher rate than a year ago, but declined to give details.

Sales totaled 1.06 million units, including 552,000 cars, 193,000 trucks, buses and vans, compared to last year's total of 984,000 units.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cavenham Bids for Allied Suppliers

Cavenham Ltd. is offering \$28.5 million to take over Allied Suppliers Ltd., a British wholesale and retail grocery chain with 1,700 stores. Combined turnover of the two, \$300 million a year, would make it the biggest food firm in Britain. Terms are for every two Allied shares Cavenham offers three of its own plus 175 pence of 9 3/4 percent unsecured loan stock 1992-97. Cavenham has extensive overseas interests and is primarily involved in supplying foods, grocery, confectionery, tobacco, liquor, retail and the franchise of foreign, particularly U.S., foods and tobaccos in Britain and Europe. Cavenham said that Unilever Ltd., which holds 12.4 percent of the issued capital of Allied and 33.7 percent of the voting power, has sold its interests to Cavenham on the proviso that if it fails to gain voting control within a year it will sell the stock back to Unilever.

Guest, Keen in Takeover Bid

Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds (GKN), U.K. manufacturers of a wide range of steel and engineering products, has launched a \$13 million takeover bid for Miles Druce & Co., a holding company primarily engaged in processing and distributing steel and other metals and products. Miles directors are opposing the bid, calling the offer inadequate. GKN is offering 150 pence for each ordinary share, 90 pence for the 7.5 percent preferred shares and 80 pence for the 6.5 percent preferred.

Lambretta Scoot to India

Innocenti of Milan is expected to shift its entire Lambretta scooter operation to India and start production there. Company officials stress that a final agreement has not yet been reached, but reports from New Delhi say that a new firm is to be set up there in which the govern-

ment will have a 51 percent share. Innocenti 30 percent and an Indian company presently producing the scooters under license will have the remaining 19 percent. Demand for the scooter in European markets has dropped to the point where Innocenti no longer produces them at home.

Wright Design on Factory-Built Home

National Homes Corp., the largest U.S. producer of factory-built housing, has commissioned the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation to design its entire line of homes. Architects trained by Wright, who died in 1959, will have full design responsibility for dwellings ranging from mobile homes to custom-designed homes. The homes are to go on sale in 90 states later this year. Most will be in the \$20,000 to \$30,000 range.

Memorex, IBM Terminate Suit

Memorex and IBM have agreed to terminate a 1970 suit filed by IBM alleging misappropriation of IBM trade secrets by Memorex. A Memorex cross-complaint alleged abuse of legal process by IBM and interference with Memorex relations with its customers. The agreement declared that the suit's termination occurred without admission by either party with respect to any legal or factual matter in issue.

Sperry Rand Sees Lower Earnings

Sperry Rand expects third-quarter earnings to be below last year's 51 cents a share but ahead of the second quarter's 29 cents a share, according to vice-president-treasurer Alfred J. Mocia. He also said that the company is "studying the possibility" of going to the debt markets early this year for additional capital. A Netherlands subsidiary will raise \$20 million next month in the Swiss market, he said, and this would be used to help finance European operations.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$										-1971-72 Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$									
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds										Metric Indicated Prices									
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices (in local currencies)										Most Active - New York									
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Market Summary

Jan. 14, 1972										Most Active - New York									
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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1977-78 Stocks and Bonds		1977-78 Stocks and Bonds		1977-78 Stocks and Bonds	
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41	50 1/2	41	50 1/2	41	50 1/2
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43	52 1/2	43	52 1/2	43	52 1/2
44	53 1/2	44	53 1/2	44	53 1/2
45	54 1/2	45	54 1/2	45	54 1/2
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47	56 1/2	47	56 1/2	47	56 1/2
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	108.8	109.4	108.4
Brussels	108.8	109.4	108.4
Frankfurt	108.8	109.4	108.4
London	108.8	109.4	108.4
Paris	108.8	109.4	108.4
Sydney	108.8	109.4	108.4
Tokyo	108.8	109.4	108.4
Zurich	108.8	109.4	108.4

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NOTICE OF FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CANADIAN GAS AND ENERGY FUND INTERNATIONAL N.Y. (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal office of the Fund, at 2000 Yonge Street, Toronto 12, Canada, on Thursday, February 16, 1972, at 10:00 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Consideration and approval of the financial statements of the Fund for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970;
2. Election of directors;
3. Selection of independent public accountants;
4. Transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The complete text of the Agenda, as well as the financial statements for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 may be obtained at the office of the Fund in Toronto, N.Y. or from Canadian Security Management Limited, Canada Square, 2000 Yonge Street, Toronto 12, Canada.

Shareholders of record at the close of business on January 25, 1972, are entitled to notice of and to vote at this meeting.

Shareholders will be admitted upon presentation of their share certificates or of vouchers indicating share ownership, which may be the Fund's Certificate of Ownership, or a certificate of ownership issued by the Fund's Custodian of the Fund, Trust Company of Montreal, N.Y., or a certificate of ownership issued by the Fund's Custodian of the Fund, Trust Company of Montreal, N.Y., or a certificate of ownership issued by the Fund's Custodian of the Fund, Trust Company of Montreal, N.Y.

Holders of bearer share certificates should present a Certificate of Deposit, issued and signed by the bank where their certificates (have) been deposited. Shareholders who wish to be represented at the meeting by proxy, may obtain appropriate forms of proxy from the officers of the Fund or Canadian Security Management Limited, at the address indicated above.

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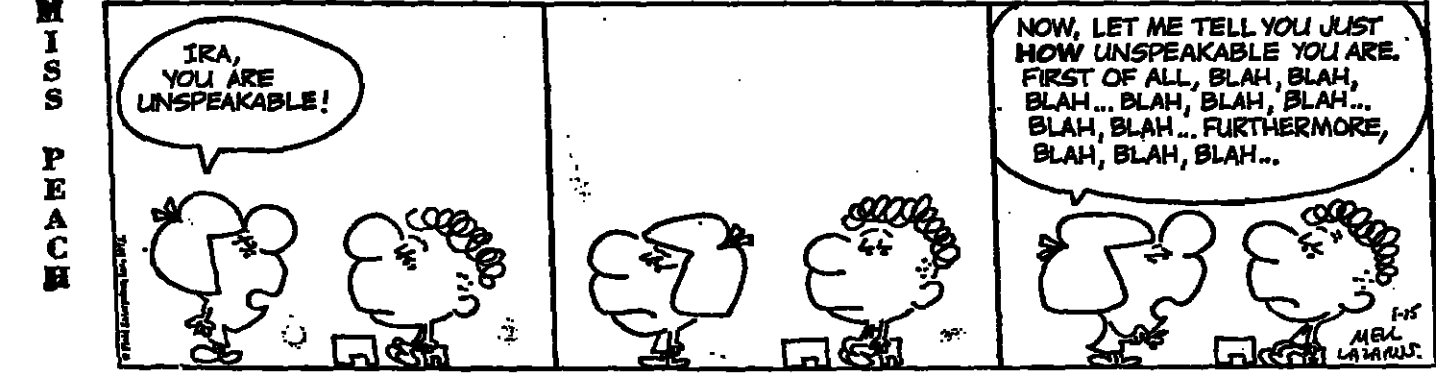
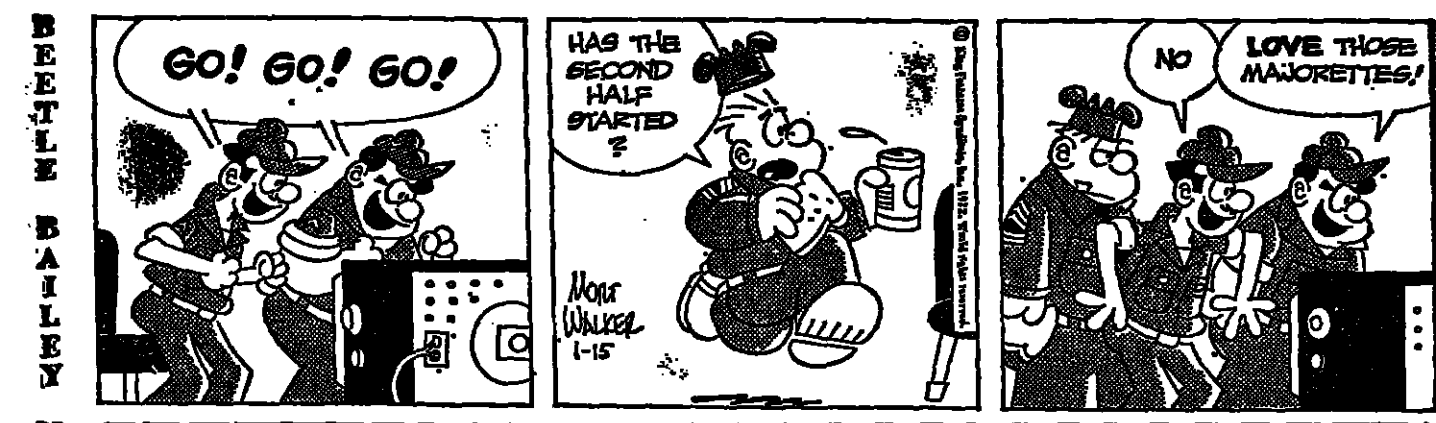
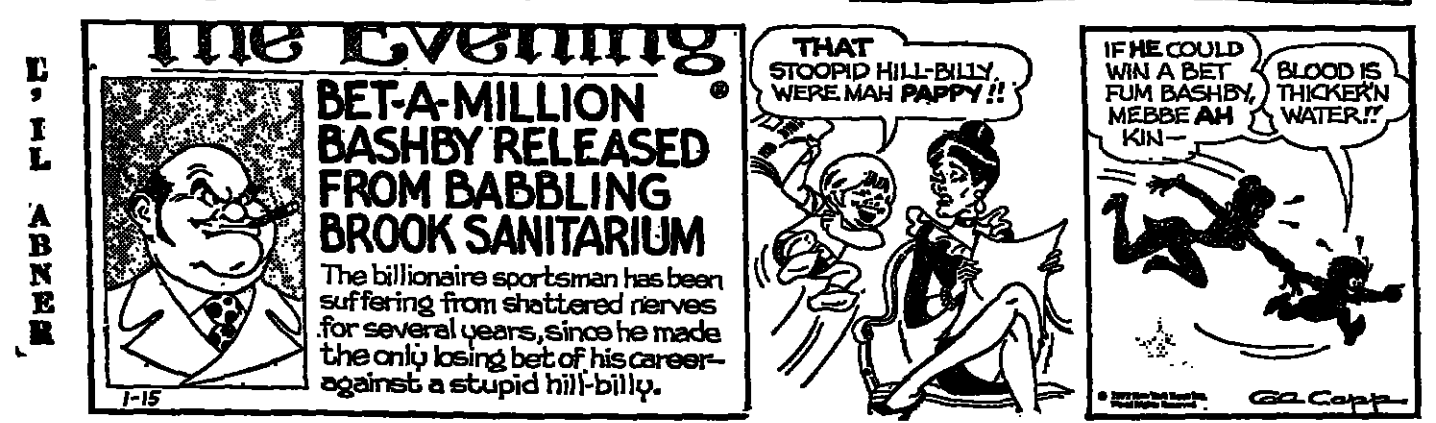
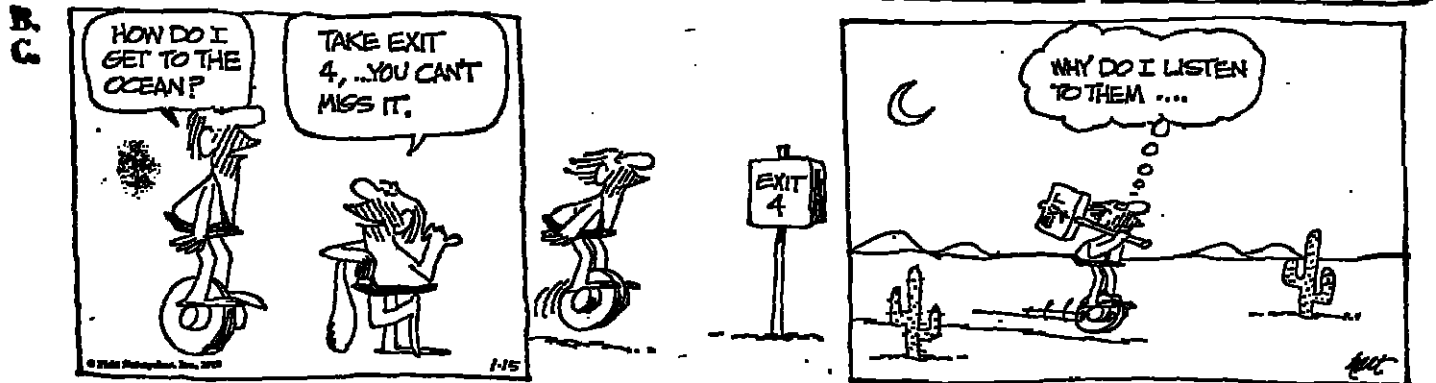
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Answer: Why the gunman and his gun were dangerous - BOTH WERE LOADED

Across: 1. Corollary, 2. Factious, 3. Florist items, 4. Helmsman's course, 5. Go headlong, 6. Prandial spirit, 7. Bounded, 8. Chase, flies, 9. Nam it up, 10. Men, men, 11. Schlemiel, 12. Legger's look, 13. Got to, 14. No worthy of, 15. Grand Ol', 16. Family members, 17. Front on, 18. Copland, 19. Don Juan's mother, 20. Helmsman's course, 21. Like a 518, 22. Kid for, 23. Men, men, 24. Superior, 25. Lacerate, 26. Gloomy, 27. Deans, in, 28. Providing one, 29. Privation, 30. Rugs one, 31. Cerebral, 32. Diving insect, 33. Var., 34. M.T. grade, 35. Writer, 36. Berenson, 37. Eastern V.I.P., 38. Mad a 67, 39. Across, 40. Uddian place, 41. Worthless thing, 42. Orated.

Down: 1. Calumination, 2. Thunderfish, 3. Pears, 4. Then, or less, 5. Shirt features, 6. Lap off, 7. Where Paris, 8. Wave in, 9. Grown up, 10. Locate, 11. Long time, 12. Cante, 13. Knife: Slang, 14. Source of harm, 15. The chain at breakfast, 16. Two-wheeler, 17. Place section, 18. Desert, 19. City of France, 20. A time, 21. Press, 22. Black, 23. Man of, 24. Mosaic, 25. Thel, center, 26. City on the, 27. Kind of sample, 28. Took on.

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BOOKS

THE MESSIANIC IDEA IN JUDAISM

By Gershom Scholem. Schocken Books. 376 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by Arthur I. Waskow

IN the age of catastrophe for the ancient Jewish people, the prophets first spoke the dream of a messianic age, of a day of the Lord when the world would be shaken to its foundations and then rise again on wholly new foundations to live in justice, peace, ecological harmony and full knowledge of the Lord.

Twice since then, in response to catastrophe, there have been great bursts of messianic energy from the Jewish people. The first came in the century when Rome conquered Palestine and then destroyed the second temple; when first Jesus of Nazareth and later the revolutionary Simon Bar Kochba were hailed as Messiah by some Jews. The second burst of messianic expectation began after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, was nurtured in the Kabbalah of the great mystics of Safed and finally exploded into the messianic movements of Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank, from 1685 to 1765.

The Sabbatian and Frankist movements have ever since been bitterly condemned or carefully forgotten by conventional Jewish leadership. But it is not surprising that after the holocaust, a third era of cataclysm, one of the great Jewish scholars should turn to the recovery and re-evaluation of the messianic idea and particularly to a study of the Sabbatian and Frankist movements.

Not that Gershom Scholem, a creative but careful and most un-mystical historian of mysticism at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, applauds these explosive "Messiahs." He finds Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank ultimately nihilistic. He is distressed by the way in which they rejected the rules and prohibitions of the Torah and horrified that they pursued this rejection even into the sexual code and so held orgies as religious celebrations.

He finds that much of their doctrine of "redemption through sin" was not simply a crazy deviation but grew from the web of mystical Judaism, the Kabbalah, that the rabbis accepted as legitimate. He shows that even the conversions of both "Messiahs," one to Islam and the other to Catholicism, were not simple abandonments of Judaism but were defended by them and some of their followers as a necessary Jewish descent into realms of sinfulness, in order to redeem the sinful world in a Jewish way.

Thus Scholem restores those movements to a place in Jewish history, to the light of knowledge, and to the possibility of discussion. Perhaps most important, he makes clear that their nihilism was not a necessary, automatic result of their messianism; that there could be a messianic movement without nihilism. By doing this, he begins to make the messianic hope legitimate again. He explains that to the conventional Jewish leadership, conventional Judaism is a well-ordered house. But Scholem reminds us that a well-ordered house is a dangerous thing, and that messianic movements are a kind of earthquake to shake the house, dangerous but vital.

Still, Scholem only begins the process of reopening the windows. He constructs a number of difficult choices that messianic movements must make but does not sufficiently explore the possibility of syntheses between these choices.

For example, Scholem sees the clash between Halacha—the traditional Jewish legal code of the path that governs food, sex, prayer and every other aspect of daily life—and Sabbatai Zevi's antinomianism, the rejection of all law. But why not a new Halacha for the messianic age? Again, Scholem sees the clash between the inward messianic turning to personal redemption and the outward turning to social transformation. But why not both, each conditioned on and sparking the other? Again, he sees the clash between the Jewish-centered particularist messianism of a return to Zion and the universalist messianism of Christianity and Marxism cut loose from Jewish origins and hopeful that the Jews will melt into humanity. But why not a kind of multi-particularism in which the Jewish people and other peoples would survive and flourish freely in and through their differences, neither disappear nor oppress each other?

Finally, Scholem sees the clash between a messianism dependent on the unpredictable intervention of God alone, and one dependent on human effort. But why not a messianic age that begin only when human history has prepared the way, but that does begin only when the human heart opens to that other voice the prophets heard?

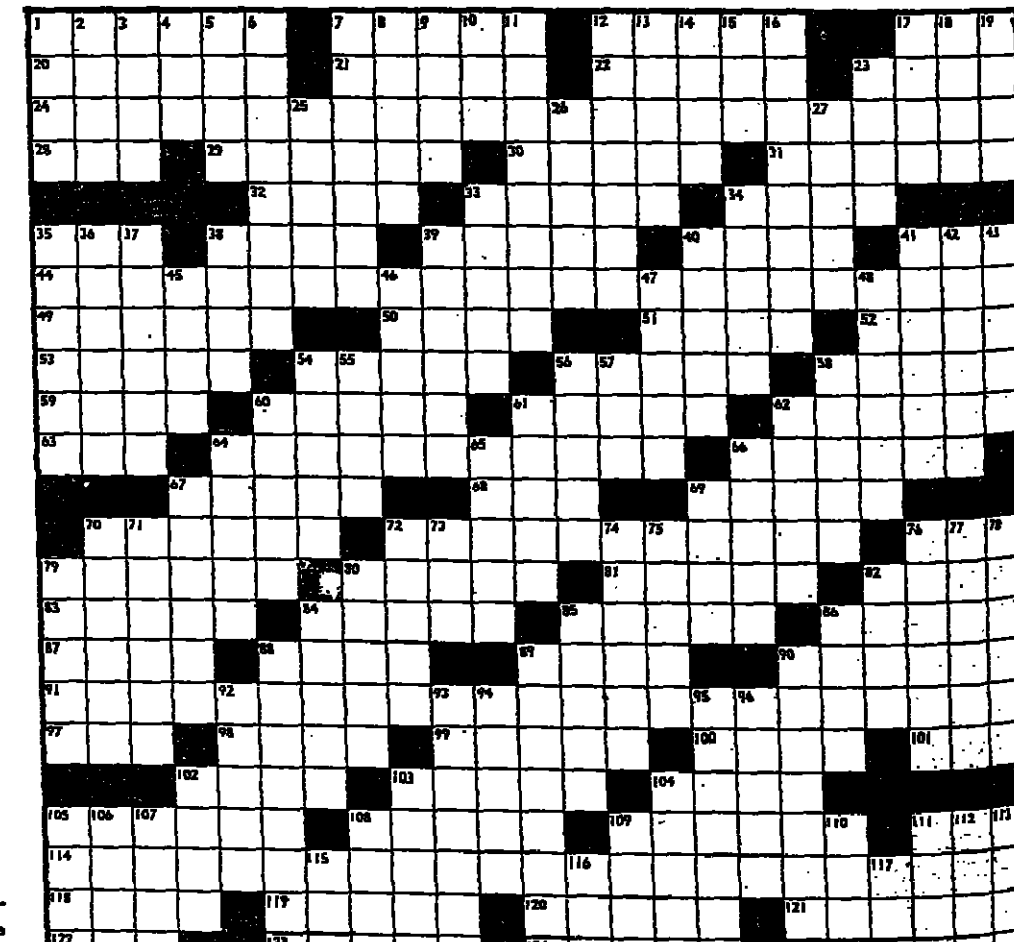
Perhaps Scholem does not make these leaps of synthesis because he sees himself only as an historian of the past of failure, not as historian/creator of the future of possible success. The more the pity. But his book may be more important than he would expect. For in small but vital Jewish communities across the world, the messianic impulse is reviving. To them Scholem's book will be not merely an antiquarian's history but a call to understanding.

Mr. Waskow is a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies. His latest book is "The Bush Is Burning—Radical Judaism Faces the Challenge of the Modern Super-State." (The Washington Post.)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ALWAYS BELITTLING—By William Lutziniak



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2. Cante
3. Knife: Slang
4. Source of harm
5. The chain at breakfast
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7. Place section
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Art Buchwald

Who's Howard Hughes? The Voice of the People Rings Across Sweden

WASHINGTON.—There is far more at stake in the Howard Hughes-McGraw-Hill-Life Magazine affair than whether Mr. Hughes did or did not sell his autobiography for publication.



The American people, who have been reeling from one credibility crisis to another, are now being asked to decide whether two of the most distinguished publishing companies in this country or one of the richest men in the world are telling the truth. The evidence is strong on both sides. Howard Hughes in his famous telephone interview says there is not a shred of truth in it. McGraw-Hill and Life both insist they have the real thing and plan to go ahead and publish the autobiography no matter what Mr. Hughes says.

The problem for the public, which up until this time has remained neutral, is that Mr. Hughes is such a mystery man that we don't even know what he looks like any more, and it's causing tremendous paranoia in everyone's home.

For example, the other night my family was watching the news, and suddenly Hubert Humphrey came on the screen to announce he was once again a candidate for President.

"You know," my wife said, "it's funny, but I get the feeling that that isn't really Hubert Humphrey."

"How can you say that?" I asked looking closer at the screen.

"Suppose," she said, "just suppose, that person was Howard Hughes."

"Impossible," I said. "I know Hubert Humphrey. That's his voice. Besides, why would Howard Hughes want to be Hubert Humphrey?"

"Nobody knows why Howard Hughes does things," she said. "It would be a perfect disguise for him. Everyone would think he was locked up in the Bahamas, and all the time he would be going around the country making speeches and meeting people and

looking for new things to invest in."

"I can't believe it," I said, with my face pressed as close to the screen as I could get it.

"Well, we all know Humphrey has no money. It's very interesting that he would announce for President right after Howard Hughes denied he had sold his autobiography."

"I'm sure it's just a coincidence," I said. "You have to come up with something more concrete than that."

By then Hubert Humphrey had faded from the screen, and after a commercial we were shown films of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman being welcomed in Bangladesh by his supporters.

My wife said, "Did you notice his fingernails?"

"What's wrong with his fingernails?" I said.

"They're short. Howard Hughes said in his press conference that he had short fingernails."

"Lots of people have short fingernails. Wait a minute. You don't think Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is Howard Hughes?"

"I'm not saying he is, and I'm not saying he isn't. But look at his hair. Howard Hughes said he cuts his own hair. The sheikhs cuts his hair as if he cuts his own hair too."

"You're going bonkers," I said.

"Well, why didn't he say that he wasn't the sheik in the interview?"

The news program went to another commercial and then gave an interview with Ralph Nader. I watched, my wife, carefully. Finally, she shook her head and said, "No, he's too young."

The final segment of the show showed pictures of Africa, natives dancing, drums beating and eventually the camera closed in on Mrs. Richard Nixon wearing a native dress and a towering headdress.

My wife sat up in her chair and said, "Of course, why hadn't I thought of it?"

"My God," I cried. "You don't think Pat Nixon is really Howard Hughes?"

She just smiled. "I'm not ruling it out. Everyone knows the real Mrs. Nixon hates to fly."

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IET).—A revival is gaining momentum in Sweden. Bygdegård is gathering in cities and suburbs, villages and hamlets all over the kingdom to chew the fat, decide what needs to be done and what mustn't be done in the neighborhood and try to make the voice of the people heard in the endless corridors of an increasingly top-heavy bureaucracy.

Bygdegård (singular and plural) means, freely and roughly translated, "village council," with definite rustic overtones. In the good old days most of the people lived in villages. The villagers met in the bygdegård at more or less regular intervals to sort out common problems regarding hunting and harvesting, farming, fishing and forestry. When they were through talking they drank, danced and made merry.

Along came industrialization, social democracy and ditto security, the welfare state, the depopulation of the countryside and a mushrooming growth of the cities. The Swedes, generalizing a bit, are in effect a nation of second and third generation farmers and fishermen, holed up in eight-story suburban glass-and-concrete Scandinavian Modern "people slices" punching cards in Scandinavian Modern factories and offices, nostalgically longing back to the smell of the sod and the sound of the sea but caught in a deluge of good political intentions.

Every resident of the country was to be assured central heating, a private toilet and a place to park his second-hand Volkswagen. It worked out all right for the second-hand Volkswagens.

The Swedes, however, were less happy than the politicians and the used cars. Fine old buildings and fine old cities were bulldozed away to make room for freeways, multi-level garages, traffic cloverleaves and bank palaces. Stockholm, referred to in the thirties as "the beautiful sinner," became perhaps the ugliest sinner of all this alien, well-lighted country. Civic technocrats decided that traffic arteries were needed between here and there and the city electorate, agreed. No one seemed able to do anything about it. A decision was a decision.

Then, about three years ago—and it has been impossible to ascertain just when and where—bygdegård began to form in the various quarters of Stockholm. City plans were checked, opinions were formed and angry voices were heard in the corridors of the City Hall. The residents in the old neighborhoods wanted showers and central heating, all right, but in their old houses, along their old street, with the old corner grocery.

The Kungsholmen bygdegård managed to prevent the leveling of the Garrison Park in their end of town; City Hall had planned to run a freeway through it. The Vasastan bygdegård, through a flood of protests, prevented the leveling of the old Vasastan. The Söderbygdegård prevented, at least delayed, the demolition of their historically interesting St. Mary's quarter where a complex of Scandinavian Modern glass houses was planned.

The revival spread to places like Göteborg, Malmö, Falkenberg and Bygde. By now, virtually every neighborhood in Sweden has its own "village council" and the municipal and national politicians are forced to lend an ear to complaints and suggestions.

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bygdegård member. "We get together in the neighborhood primarily to get together. That's an important thing, especially in a rapidly growing urban community where loneliness easily can become a major problem. Then we talk about our neighborhood, how we want it, how we don't want it. We detach the best qualified member to check up on the plans of the City Planning Office and to keep us informed. We want to live in a human environment and we want to re-establish the human contact that existed between neighbors before the advent of the big cities.

"Who needs politicians?" he added. "Politicians tend to lose contact with their electorate. Questions that concern us, in our end of town, should be decided by us and no one else."

A University of Uppsala survey has discovered that 37 percent of Swedish bygdegård members are under 50 years of age, 45 percent of the youngsters hold degrees.

"We want to get away from that under-50 tendency," said the bygdegård man. "We want everyone with us, conservative or Communist, young or old, man or woman. We want to make contacts with our neighbors and have fun and talk about things, and God knows that there are things in this society to be talked about."

"I love those kids," said an elderly lady, signing a petition for something or other.

"They have guts enough to say when! My generation was taught not to question the wise decisions of the authorities."

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PEOPLE: For Charlie Chaplin, A Return to Hollywood

Charlie Chaplin will return to Hollywood for the first time since 1953 to receive a special Academy Award at this year's ceremony on April 10.

The news was released by Daniel Taradash, veteran screenwriter who is president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Taradash had previously written to Chaplin in Switzerland telling him of the special academy tribute and once again urging Chaplin to return to the Hollywood he had enriched with his genius but which he had left amid angry controversy.

Chaplin has had several similar invitations from the academy in earlier years but has generally not replied, according to an academy source.

Chaplin recently leased a package of his major feature films for theatrical showing for the first time in many years. He appeared at the premiere showings of the new series in Paris a few weeks ago and in London a few days ago. Word of Chaplin's intention to appear at the Oscar night ceremony was relayed by his agent in New York.

Now 82, Chaplin made his last film, "A Countess From Hong Kong," in London in 1966. As well as writing and directing the film, he played a cameo role as a ship's steward. The film was not a critical or commercial success.

Chaplin's last American film, "Limelight," was made in 1952. "A King in New York," which he made in England in 1957, reflected his bitterness toward America he felt had used him badly. It has never been generally released in the United States.

The special award will be Chaplin's second from the Motion Picture Academy. He was similarly honored at the academy's very first banquet, held in 1929.

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